

## Israel Puts Units On Higher Alert After Syrian Moves

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel, responding to reported Syrian troop maneuvers near the Golan Heights, put some of its military units into a higher state of alert and warned the Syrians on Friday that isolated clashes between the forces could escalate into full-scale war.

The warning to Syria that Israel will not necessarily limit its military response in case of a clash was voiced by several officials, including Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as he left the country on a trip to Europe.

Mr. Shamir said Israel was taking "all necessary precautionary measures" and hoped that Syria "won't make a fatal mistake." If hostilities occur, he added, Israel "will determine the rules of the game."

Meanwhile, military sources confirmed that some Israeli military units were placed on alert Thursday in response to the Syrian maneuvers near the border between the two countries on the Golan Heights. Israel captured the area from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war and annexed it in December 1981.

The sources characterized the alert and other measures as "low profile" and said there had been no significant new troop mobilizations or reinforcement of Israeli units either on the Golan Heights or in southern Lebanon.

However, journalists returning from an Israeli guided tour of Bekaa Valley on Thursday reported seeing large numbers of Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers and other military vehicles traveling north through the occupied West Bank toward the Golan Heights.

The Israeli warning and apparent military alert added to the tension with Syria that has been growing since Israel and Lebanon signed a troop-withdrawal agreement May 17. But Israeli officials continued to insist they would do everything possible to avoid a clash with Syria and would not allow themselves to be "provoked" into hostilities.

In a speech in Tel Aviv on Friday, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said statements from Damascus that all Syrian military moves were defensive in nature were "good news" if true. Mr. Arens accused the Syrians of seeking to block implementation of the troop-withdrawal accord to destabilize the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel.

"We shall do what has to be done," Mr. Arens said. "We will not be dragged into hostilities. We will not lose our nerve."

Syria adamantly opposes the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, charging that it rewards Israel for its invasion of Lebanon last June by granting the Israelis political and security advantages. Since the signing of the accord, the Syrians have beefed up their forces in Lebanon and along the Syrian-Lebanese border, where they now have about 50,000 soldiers, according to the Israelis.

There have also been a number of isolated recent incidents, including one Wednesday in which Syrian jets fired missiles at Israeli planes that were on a reconnaissance mission over eastern Lebanon. On Thursday, an Israeli soldier was killed and 14 were wounded when an explosive device, planted near a roadside in eastern Lebanon, was set off as an Israeli military bus passed.

Israeli officials have consistently said that they view the Syrian moves as part of a political and psychological war designed to subvert the troop-withdrawal agreement, and not as a prelude to a deliberate initiation of hostilities. That continues to be the prevailing view, although officials in Jerusalem seem less certain about Syrian intentions and more fearful about where events may lead.

On Friday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel briefed leaders of the opposition Labor Party. Following the meeting, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he remained convinced there would not be a new war with Syria but that Israel was correct in being on alert.

Israeli military sources said the decision to heighten the alert status of some units resulted from the "cumulative effect" of recent Syrian moves, the most potentially ominous of which, they said, was the beginning of the maneuvers on Thursday.



A woman in Colonial dress held on to her bonnet as a helicopter practiced landings in Williamsburg, and President Ronald Reagan posed Friday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan outside the White House — all in anticipation of the weekend economic conference.



## Leaders Gather For Summit in Williamsburg

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — One by one, at precisely calibrated intervals, the leaders of the world's great industrial democracies will descend upon the grassy market square of Colonial Williamsburg on Saturday in gleaming helicopters.

One by one, each will board a gold-trimmed horse-drawn carriage and ride in stately isolation to the Governor's Palace, there to be greeted by a howitzer salute, a blaze of patriotic music and the president of the United States.

With Williamsburg's Georgian buildings and well-tended gardens providing a graceful backdrop, each leader will back alone with President Ronald Reagan in the glow of pomp and ceremony before moving discreetly offstage to make way for the next arrival.

And from first to last, each meticulously choreographed arrival will be recorded in living color by television cameras for almost-instant transmission back to the viewing millions in each leader's home country, a vivid picture of each seeming to dominate center stage of the ninth economic summit meeting of industrial nations.

It is billed as an economic summit, a three-day gathering of heads of government from Western Europe, Japan and North America to grapple with weighty matters of international economics. And indeed, there will be hours of potentially fateful discussions, as a group and in bilateral talks, on subjects ranging from world currency problems to trade, interest rates and how best to assure continued recovery from the worldwide recession.

Yet, when Mr. Reagan and the leaders of the six other leading industrialized nations gather at Williamsburg this Memorial Day weekend, domestic politics and attempts to manipulate the mass media for the political advantage of the individual participants may overshadow everything else.

The White House has carefully planned the summit to minimize conflicts, as well as to maximize press attention, although only under the most controlled circumstances.

All the leaders have domestic political reasons for wanting to shine at the summit, but none has as much to gain — or lose — as Mr. Reagan. As host and chairman, the president has carved out a personal role for himself that gives him a much bigger stake than the other leaders have in the outcome. His aides, who expect little in the way of an agreement on how to solve the world's economic problems, just hope he can survive the sessions without any gaffes or confrontations that could damage his image.

As far as economic issues are concerned, the summit is an exercise in risk minimizing as opposed to opportunity maximizing, said a senior Reagan aide involved in planning the summit. "But with all the television and the president acting as chairman, we have high hopes he will be seen as a respected world leader, which he is."

The aide, who asked not to be identified, said that from a political standpoint, the summit should be "a plus" for Mr. Reagan, but added, "You never can tell, especially if the deficits become a major subject of discussions."

Reagan aides are concerned that President Francois Mitterrand of France will use the summit to emphasize his recently voiced complaints that Mr. Reagan's economic policies, including huge federal spending deficits that are projected for the next several years, are hurting Western Europe's economy.

Mr. Mitterrand blames these policies for causing high interest rates and warns this could choke off economic recovery in Europe. But Mr. Mitterrand has his own domestic political reasons for blaming Reaganomics — under the policies of the Socialist government, the French economy has been plunged into a crisis that has resulted in a radical austerity program and severe currency devaluations. Critics accuse him of using the United States as a scapegoat.

The other summit leaders have

## Honduras Approves U.S. Proposal For Training Base, More Advisers

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has gained final approval from Honduras to triple the current number of U.S. military advisers there and to open a training base for Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras, according to a senior Defense Department official.

The training plan runs contrary to a nonbinding policy statement adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier this year that stipulated that future American training of Salvadoran troops should be done at installations in the United States.

The Reagan administration has an agreement with Congress not to station more than 55 American military advisers in El Salvador. The training of Salvadoran officers and enlisted men has been done primarily in El Salvador and the United States.

Small numbers of Honduran troops also received training at U.S. bases in Panama.

Under the new training agreement, which was approved by the Honduran military commander, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, during an unpublished visit to Washington last week, the United States will send more than 100 military advisers to a base at Puerto Castilla on the Caribbean coast, the senior Defense Department official said.

The Defense Department official said Thursday that the agreement, which takes the form of an amendment to a military assistance pact signed by the United States and Honduras in the 1950s, was also approved by the president of Honduras, Roberto Suazo Cordova, and other Honduran political leaders.

There is no limit on the number of military advisers the United States can station in Honduras.

The total has fluctuated in recent years, reaching nearly 100 in March 1982, and going even higher for brief periods during joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises, according to the Pentagon. The department reported Thursday that there were now 62 U.S. advisers in Honduras.

(Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Friday called the plan "a fairly straightforward proposition.")

The Associated Press reported from Washington, Mr. Shultz noted that Congress has barred increasing U.S. training personnel in El Salvador and that the next cheapest way to step up training was to do it in Honduras.

(Larry M. Speizer, the White House spokesman, said it was "too expensive" to train Salvadoran troops in the United States and

## Enders Replaced In U.S. Post for Latin America

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Friday that Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, would be replaced by Langhorne A. Motley, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil.

Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Enders, 51, would be given another major diplomatic post unrelated to Latin American policy. He will continue in his present post until the Senate confirms President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Mr. Motley as the State Department's top official for policy on Latin America, Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Enders "has done a great job," Mr. Shultz said, denying suggestions that his departure was related to policy differences with Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, or William P. Clark, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.

## Reporter in Hitler Diaries Case Is Arrested, Charged With Fraud

HAMBURG — Gerd Heidemann, the journalist who bought the fake Hitler diaries for Stern magazine, has been arrested on charges of fraud after the dealer who sold him the documents admitted writing them himself, the Hamburg state prosecutor said Friday.

Mr. Heidemann, who was Stern's star reporter and who received 9 million marks (\$3.75 million) from the magazine to buy the diaries, was arrested at his home in Hamburg on Thursday night after the dealer, Konrad Kujau, made his confession.

Mr. Kujau, a trader in Nazi memorabilia in Stuttgart, has been in custody in Hamburg since surrendering to police at a border post in Bavaria on May 14. At the time, he claimed to have been duped by two East Germans who he said had supplied the documents.

The publisher of Stern, Henri Nannen, and some rightist newspapers had suggested that the diaries might have been planted by East German agents in an attempt to destabilize West Germany.

Mr. Kujau's reported confession, however, has left investigators to determine how much, if anything, Mr. Heidemann knew about the origin of the diaries. Mr. Heidemann was dismissed by Stern.

(Mr. Heidemann's attorney, Egon Geis, said in a telephone interview Friday night that Mr. Kujau had alleged that Mr. Heidemann "provided the paper the diaries were written on." The Associated Press reported from Hamburg, "He also alleged that Mr. Heidemann later helped put the (Nazi) seal on the books.")

(Mr. Geis said that Mr. Heidemann denied the charges and "sticks to his previous account" of his role in the affair.)

A judge in Hamburg ruled at a preliminary hearing Friday that Mr. Heidemann should remain in custody pending further investigations, a court spokesman said.

The judge accepted the state prosecutor's argument that there was sufficient risk that Mr. Heidemann would flee or tamper with evidence to justify detaining him on the fraud charge. The defense counsel did not contest the decision. West German law requires the prosecution to justify an arrest in court within 24 hours.

Stern filed a lawsuit for fraud against Mr. Heidemann on May 9 after the Federal Archives Office had declared the diaries, which the magazine had already begun publishing, to be "blatant, grotesque and superficial forgeries."

But, despite frequent questioning by the prosecutor and police searches of his home and yacht, the reporter remained at liberty until Thursday night.

Mr. Heidemann originally had said that the 62 volumes of papers had been rescued from the wreckage of a plane, which crashed in what is now East Germany at the end of World War II.

He refused to name his sources in public. He admitted only to obtaining the papers from Mr. Kujau, whom he knew as Konrad Fischer, after questioning by Stern editors once the forgeries had been exposed.

Mr. Heidemann had said the first volumes were obtained from unknown suppliers in an elaborate documents-for-cash exchange between passing cars on the East German motorway between West Germany and Berlin. Mr. Heidemann said he threw bags of money into a car on the motorway while overtaking it, and the diary volumes were thrown through his window in return.

Stern had kept the existence of the papers secret for more than two years. The magazine sold publishing rights for almost \$1 million in Britain, the United States, France and other European countries. It later returned the money.

At Stern, most of those responsible for printing the diaries resigned or were dismissed.

The whereabouts of the 9 million marks that the magazine gave Mr. Heidemann for the diaries is unknown.



Gerd Heidemann

## Turks Pursue Kurds Into Iraq; Baghdad Is Said to Approve Raid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Turkey announced Friday that its troops had carried out a limited military thrust into Iraq to capture armed groups, believed to be Kurdish guerrillas fighting both the Turkish and Iraqi regimes.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Nazmi Akman, said the military operation was completed Friday "a few miles inside the Iraqi territory" according to a previous agreement between Turkey and Iraq.

Diplomats told United Press International that Turkish troops thrust 18 miles (29 kilometers) into northern Iraq with Baghdad's consent, but Mr. Akman had earlier denied that cross-border action had taken place.

"This was not an intrusion into Iraq, since both sides were aware of the operation," he said. "It would have been impossible without the will of the Iraqi government."

As is customary in Turkish policy statements, Mr. Akman did not name the Kurds as the adversary, citing only "aggressor groups." Diplomats told UPI that the operation was aimed at the Kurdish insurgents fighting the Turkish and Iraqi governments for self-rule.

The crackdown followed an attack May 10 on a Turkish police outpost in which three soldiers died.

Foreign Ministry sources confirmed that Iraq had given permission for the Turkish operation, which diplomats said involved several thousand troops. The ministry statement said: "We have exchanged views on these developments with the friendly neighboring country of Iraq."

Sources told UPI that the Turkish action was unlikely to cause difficulties between Ankara and Baghdad, which have strongly opposed Kurdish autonomy.

The Iranian press agency reported Thursday that 31 rebels had been killed and 20 injured in an operation to drive rebel forces from villages in a predominantly Kurdish area of northwest Iran, Reuters reported.

In Iraq, the government has crushed nearly two decades of Kurdish insurgency in the north of the country. This was accomplished under a 1975 treaty between Iraq and Iran under which Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi withdrew support to the Kurdish rebel leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

Kurdish nationalism emerged at the beginning of the 20th century. The principle of Kurdish national independence was first recognized on an international level in the Treaty of Sevres between Turkey and the Allied nations in 1920, but references to Kurdish independence were dropped from the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

Rumors had circulated for several days in the Ankara that there had been fighting along the Turkish-Iraqi border.

On Friday, Turkey's military regime and news organizations clamped a news blackout on the engagement. The news broadcast by the Turkish radio at noon did not mention the fighting, and local news agencies did not carry the Foreign Ministry statement on the subject.

Troops conducted a search for the insurgents through the barren mountains of Hakkari in southeastern Turkey. Witnesses told Turkish newspapers they had seen bodies being brought back from the battle area.

### INSIDE

- A "Bulgarian connection" in the attempted assassination of the pope now is doubted by U.S. officials. Page 2.
- Nineteen Republicans who supported Reagan on the MX missile vote warn him bluntly not to take their future support for granted. Page 3.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

- The dollar continues to surge, surpassing 7.50 French francs and 2.50 Deutsche marks. Page 11.

### SPORTS

- Jimmy Connors strides toward the only grand slam title to have eluded him, defeating Hans Gildemeister in the third round of the French Open. Page 15.

### ARTS/LEISURE

- "Star Wars" creator George Lucas is interviewed and his latest film, "Return of the Jedi," is reviewed. Page 5.

### SPECIAL REPORT

- The recession is over in the international art market, and sales are on the upturn. Arts and Antiques. Page 7S.



Spectators and photographers were numerous as beauty contestants arrived for preliminary judging in Warsaw of the "Miss Polonia" 1983 competition, the first in 25 years.

## Warsaw Revives a Tradition: The 'Miss Polonia' Pageant

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — "How can we ever expect to overcome the crisis with everyone standing out here instead of working?" groused a middle-aged dishwasher from the Buffalo Theater kitchen as she scanned a crowd of about 200 people outside.

Composed mostly of young men, many with cameras, the crowd was straining against a metal fence near the theater entrance to ogle participants in a rare Soviet-bloc spectacle: a beauty contest.

Orthodox Leninists would undoubtedly regard what happened at the theater Thursday as a degradation of Socialist womanhood. But then, the vast majority of Poles have never been big on Lenin, anyway.

And about 100 musketeer contestants managed to overcome both shyness and whatever ideological reservations they might have had to participate in the first preliminary judging of the 1983 "Miss Polonia" contest.

"I failed my [high school] graduation examinations, so I entered to cheer myself up," said Ursula Szemczyk, 19.

The 1983 Miss Polonia contest is the first in 25 years and only the third since World War II. Previous postwar pageants were held in 1957 and 1958, when the country was undergoing a political thaw after Stalin's death.

While Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia all chose national beauty queens during the 1920s and 1930s, such spectacles generally stopped with the war and the postwar Communist takeover in Eastern Europe.

Why resurrect the contest now? "Poland's petite bourgeoisie was short of entertainment, and this is intended to fill the gap," said Stanislaw Cejrowski, director of the Estrada artistic agency and one of the Miss Polonia promoters.

Whatever the official intent, most contestants and spectators seemed happy for the diversion that Thursday's events offered from Poland's weightier problems.

"Deep inside, every girl wants to be recognized as beautiful," one contestant said.

Jolanta Kochan, a high school senior, said the main attraction for her was the prospect of a trip to London, which Miss Polonia has been promised for next fall's Miss World contest.

A few contestants seemed to be brimming with confidence, but most of the young women were almost painfully naive.

"There are too many men!" gasped Katarzyna Wziatek, 19, as she arrived and saw the big crowd.

Many of the early male arrivals claimed to be journalists. But not Slawomir Skulimowski, 20, who described himself as "self-employed" and who arrived an hour early by motorcycle.

"I came to kibitz," he said, using the term Poles favor to describe their attendance at sporting events.

"I expect a lot of girls to come, because there are a lot of pretty girls in Warsaw," Mr. Skulimowski said.

"I live in the neighborhood," explained Piotr Kucharski, a middle-aged worker. "I was out shopping and decided to come by and take a look."

Mr. Kucharski, who said he had the day off, excused himself to check a rear entrance to the theater, which was closed to the public for the preliminary judging.

Mr. Cejrowski said the sponsors were keeping the rules of the Miss Polonia contest simple: no "artificial requirements" like measurements and "nothing complicated" like a talent competition. "The only criterion is that we have pretty girls."

Preliminary contests like the one in Warsaw will take place in each of 11 regions, Mr. Cejrowski said.

Twenty contestants from each region will be selected by judges to compete in a second, public round, where either two or three regional finalists will advance to the national contest in September.

Mr. Cejrowski said the regional and national contests would be produced as entertainment extravaganzas, with bands, performers and fashion shows as well as the beauty contest.

One former winner, Miss Poland 1932, heard about the revived competition and is lending her support. "Polish women are beautiful, and the beauty of Polish women should be shown," commented Zofia Baczewska, who is now 77.

The 1983 contest has not been without its problems.

One Warsaw newspaper reported that the Miss Polonia bikini competition raised certain practical problems.

Polish-made bikinis are not very attractive, the newspaper, Polish Courier, observed. There are plenty of "second Western bikinis available at special stores that sell for dollars, it added. But not everyone has dollars.

Even Miss Polonia cannot leave the Polish crisis entirely behind.



# U.S. Security Aides Doubt Bulgarian Tie to Pope's Shooting

By Robert C. Torth  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Both William P. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, and William J. Casey, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, now lean to the view that efforts to find a "Bulgarian connection" in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II have "run dry," according to administration officials.

Their new attitude follows a review of information available to the CIA. It comes amid signs that the Kremlin has demonstrated unusually visible anger with the Bulgarians, and a report that the Bulgarians will soon send a leading official to Rome to discuss the alleged connection between the May 13, 1981, shooting and Bulgarian intelligence agents.

Soviet displeasure was seen earlier this month in a rare announcement of a visit to Bulgaria by Viktor M. Chebrikov, the chief of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency. There was also a report that Todor Zhivkov, the

Bulgarian leader, had been severely chastised by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader and former head of the KGB.

There is speculation in Washington that both incidents were related to the embarrassing ties found by Italian investigators between the Bulgarian intelligence service and Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot the pope two years ago. Those links have led to widespread allegations that the Bulgarians hired Mr. Agca to kill the pontiff.

The theory has been that the Bulgarians were acting on behalf of Moscow, which was presumed to blame the pope for helping to foment anti-Soviet unrest in Poland.

Adding credence to the speculation was a report from Eastern Europe that a Bulgarian foreign minister was due to visit Rome "probably to discuss a political solution" in the Italian case against Sergei I. Antonov, according to a U.S. official who asked not to be identified. Mr. Antonov, a Bulgarian Airlines official, was arrested after being

identified by Mr. Agca as an accomplice in the shooting.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Casey, while no longer inclined to believe in a Bulgarian connection, still strongly support the continuing search by the Italian authorities for evidence that could link Mr. Agca with Bulgarian and Soviet intelligence organizations.

There have been other recent developments in the case. The Italian authorities investigating the attempt on the pope's life have now obtained enough photographs of St. Peter's Square to construct a montage of virtually everyone present before, during and after the shooting, according to sources.

Also, a West German television program reported that one man photographed fleeing the square after the shooting, apparently carrying a gun, has been identified as Oral Celik, another Turk, who allegedly helped Mr. Agca to kill a Turkish editor in 1979 and escape from a Turkish prison.

Mr. Celik is reportedly in Bulgaria, and the authorities there are said to have refused to extradite

him to Italy. They have refused extradition in the case of Bekir Celenk, a Turk who supposedly promised Mr. Agca \$1.3 million to kill the pope.

At White House orders, a detailed review of information available to the United States was conducted after broadcast charges that CIA officials were discouraging efforts to find a Bulgarian connection, ostensibly to avoid a disclosure that could prevent a summit meeting between Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan.

After the review, Mr. Casey came to agree with the earlier view of CIA professionals, who concluded that the Bulgarians very probably did not direct Mr. Agca to shoot the pope, although they probably knew his intentions and chose not to stop him.

Mr. Casey was also reported in an NBC television account earlier this month to have cited three other factors that caused him to "change his mind" from his earlier inclination to believe in the connection: lack of progress in the

Italian investigation of the connection theory; reports from Rome about a possible threat of Mr. Antonov for two Italians jailed in Bulgaria on espionage charges; and the persuasive denials of an April article in The New York Times reporting that a Bulgarian defector in France had provided supporting evidence for the connection theory.

"Casey's view now, which the CIA has presented convincingly, is that Agca was probably not hired by the Bulgarians," a knowledgeable administration official said.

"Clark's position is somewhat short of that," the official added, "between one that says there was no connection, and another that holds if there was some connection, we'll never be able to prove it."

Officials flatly deny that the new Clark-Casey positions are related to any desire for a Soviet-American summit conference, although Mr. Reagan has increasingly spoken of such a meeting.

Soviet anger at the Bulgarians was seen by analysts in the brief article in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, this month, re-

porting that Mr. Chebrikov led a KGB delegation to Sofia for talks with Mr. Zhivkov.

Veteran diplomats and analysts said they could remember no Soviet news account in recent times that a KGB leader had traveled abroad as head of a KGB delegation to confer with foreign officials.

"Whatever the reason for the trip, announcing it has to be seen as a slap at the Bulgarians," a knowledgeable U.S. official said.

"The subject may very well have been the papal assassination issue."

"When you've got such a big problem as this assassination attempt has become," another official said, "it's only natural to consult on it."

A few weeks ago, a report reached Washington that Mr. Andropov had chastised Mr. Zhivkov in November in talks after the funeral of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev. No reason for Soviet anger was known, but the U.S. assumption is that the subject was the report of a Bulgarian connection.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Is Cleared in 1965 Killing

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (AP) — A federal judge ruled Friday that the federal government was not responsible for the death of Viola Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker who was shot on an Alabama highway in 1965.

U.S. District Judge Charles W. Joiner said the government was not negligent in its handling of Gary Thomas Rowe, a Federal Bureau of Investigation informant who was among four Ku Klux Klansmen in a passing car from which Mrs. Liuzzo was shot March 25, 1965. "The evidence fails to show that Rowe was in contact with those who did the killing," Judge Joiner ruled.

Mrs. Liuzzo, 39, of Detroit, was driving marchers participating in a 50-mile walk from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in support of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The ruling was made in a lawsuit filed against the government by Mrs. Liuzzo's children, who asked for \$2 million.

### Sky Marshals Boarding U.S. Flights

MIAMI (AP) — Prompted by three hijackings this month, the Federal Aviation Administration ordered sky marshals onto commercial aircraft Friday in hopes of deterring potential air pirates.

The FAA spokesman, Jack Barker, said the marshals had begun boarding randomly selected flights. Since May 1, three commercial jets on South Florida routes have been hijacked to Cuba, and three other hijackings have occurred this year in the United States.

"We're not looking for air marshals to catch hijackers so much as their presence is supposed to deter potential hijackers," Mr. Barker said. "The chances of getting caught are great."

### 15 Million Go On Strike in Italy

ROME (UPI) — About 15 million workers across Italy staged a general strike Friday to press for new and improved work contracts. The strike was called by a federation of communist, Catholic and socialist unions. Some independent unions refused to join.

Industrial workers struck for four hours in most of Italy and eight hours in the Milan region. Banks, schools, buses, trains and farmers supported the strike with two-hour stoppages.

### ILO to Probe Polish Union Issue

GENEVA (AP) — The International Labor Organization voted overwhelmingly Friday to establish a special inquiry into Poland's labor troubles, placing new pressure on Warsaw to meet international labor standards.

The ILO's governing body voted 44-6 with five abstentions to approve a commission of inquiry recommended by the ILO's Freedom of Association Committee after reviewing Polish union troubles stemming from the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

The decision to form such a commission followed Poland's refusal to guarantee the ILO access to Lech Walesa and other leaders of the independent union Solidarity, which was outlawed last October.

### IRA Said to Threaten U.K. Leaders

LONDON (UPI) — Scotland Yard warned Friday that two gunmen of the Irish Republican Army were in Britain to assassinate leading politicians and disrupt the June 9 parliamentary elections. One of the gunmen is wanted in last year's London park bombings in which 11 soldiers were killed, Scotland Yard said.

The police assigned bodyguards to politicians considered IRA targets and distributed wanted posters showing the two men. Political leaders, however, shrugged off the threat. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher dismissed the subject at her daily news conference, saying she was not worried.

Scotland Yard detectives, however, will accompany Mrs. Thatcher to the United States for the summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, this weekend, a police spokesman said. Scotland Yard protection has been extended to other political leaders, including the Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, the Liberal Party chief, David Steel, and Roy Jenkins of the Social Democrats.

### Ex-Aide at EPA Indicted in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A federal grand jury Friday indicted Rita M. Lavelle, a former official of the Environmental Protection Agency, on a contempt of Congress charge for her failure to testify before a House subcommittee about her supervision of the agency's toxic waste cleanup unit.

Miss Lavelle, who was assistant administrator in charge of the \$1.6-billion program to clean up abandoned chemical waste dumps, failed to appear March 21 before a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee that sought to ask her about alleged contacts with White House officials concerning the award of federal cleanup money. Miss Lavelle was dismissed by President Ronald Reagan Feb. 7.

She faces up to a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine for the single misdemeanor count. The grand jury is still investigating allegations of perjury and conflict of interest against her.

### Pretoria Tightens Border Security

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Security at all border posts with Lesotho has been tightened following two recent bomb explosions in South Africa, the acting security police chief, Francois Steenkamp, said Friday.

Meanwhile, the state-controlled South African radio reported that a spokesman for the African National Congress in Lesotho had telephoned its Bloemfontein office to say that the guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for a blast there Thursday. No one was injured in the attack.

Last week a car bomb exploded outside air force headquarters in Pretoria, killing 18 persons and injuring more than 200. The African National Congress also claimed responsibility for that explosion.

### For the Record

COLOGNE (Reuters) — Six persons were killed and 22 seriously injured Thursday when an express train bound from Ostend, Belgium, to Vienna derailed near Cologne, a railroad spokesman said Friday. The derailment was attributed to a landslide caused by heavy rain.

CHICAGO (UPI) — The United States has no plans to lift sanctions against Poland until Warsaw shows signs of "real progress" in restoring freedom in that country, Vice President George Bush said Friday.

### 7 National Leaders Gather For Williamsburg Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

their own political considerations to worry about.

• Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will cut her visit short and miss a major part of the summit in order to resume her campaign for re-election.

• Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy has served only in a caretaker capacity since his government was forced to resign April 29, when the Socialist Party, the second largest partner of the four-party coalition, withdrew its support.

• Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who saw his own popularity drop sharply last January after he met with Mr. Reagan in Washington and pledged to increase Japan's defense expenditures, must contend with a public that still is sensitive on that subject and wary of any trade concessions that he might propose at Williamsburg.

• Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, more than any of the other leaders, has a keen interest in avoiding a repeat of the fiasco that occurred over East-West economic relations at last year's summit at Versailles. The East-West issue is especially sensitive in West Germany, which has close economic ties to the East. Last year, the United States succeeded in getting an agreement to restrict strategic sales and export credits to the Soviet Union, but disputes over the agreement and

## Ukrainians, to Get Son, Must Return to U.S.

The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — Walter Polovchak, 15, who ran away from home rather than return to the Soviet Union with his family, can be returned to his parents' custody if they come to the United States to get him, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled Friday.

However, the justices acknowledged that the youth would not be sent back immediately to the Soviet Union. That is because a lawsuit challenging a federal grant of asylum to the boy is pending in U.S. District Court in Chicago.

The federal Immigration and Naturalization Service has also issued an order barring Walter's departure from the United States.

Julian Kulas, a lawyer representing Walter, while conceding he had lost on the custody issue, called the decision a "partial victory" because the justices put conditions on Walter's return to his parents' custody. Mr. Kulas said lawyers would review the court's ruling and then decide whether to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Walter will go back to the Soviet Union the day after Yuri Andropov starts to play first base for the Chicago Cubs," said Henry Mark Holzer, one of the boy's attorneys, in reference to the Soviet leader.

### U.S. Space Shuttle

#### Flown Around Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise, riding on its Boeing 747 transporter, soared around the French capital Friday evening to coincide with the opening of the Paris Air Show.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration had wanted to fly the 747-shuttle combination over the heart of the city, but the French would not give permission, citing safety rules that bar most flights over the capital. So flight circled the city following the main expressway ringing Paris, flying at about 3,000 feet (900 meters) for 30 minutes.

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GETTING READY — In preparation for Pope John Paul II's visit for Poland, a worker removed part of the scaffolding from the Church of Our Gracious Lady in Warsaw. The pope is to pray at the church, which has been renovated, on June 16.

## China Begins to Require Couples With 2 Children to Be Sterilized

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Stalled in its effort to limit the growth of the world's largest population, the Chinese government has quietly begun requiring sterilization operations for couples with two or more children.

The requirement, coming after the second consecutive year of high birth rates, is believed by experts to be the harshest population-control measure in the world.

United Nations officials who coordinate a \$50-million family-planning project for China say they are investigating if the new policy violates the UN ban on funds for programs using compulsory techniques.

"If there is a very explicit regulation that all couples with a second child must be sterilized," said a UN official in Beijing, "it could cause serious problems for the United Nations."

The new guidelines reportedly went into effect in January but

were not publicly aired until May 14 in a radio broadcast from southern China calling for "compulsory sterilization" for one of the parents of a two-child family.

"The stipulation providing that either party, husband or wife, of those couples with two children must undergo a sterilization operation in rural areas stand to lose part of their land or suffer monetary penalties, depending on their birth-control obligations outlined in agreements with village leaders."

Mr. Wang said the state decided in January to "strengthen sterilization" after figures showed unacceptably high birth rates among couples with at least two children. In 1981, for example, almost 30 percent of total births reportedly filled that category.

The problem is worst in China's countryside, where, according to Mr. Wang, "experience shows that the simple methods are best. For peasants with two children, the best way is sterilization of one of the parents."

In every case, however, force should be ruled out. "No operation can be done by hitting up a person and carrying him or her to a hospital for sterilization," he said. "No operation can be done without the person's consent."

Limiting the population growth among China's 1 billion people has become a cornerstone of government policy, with Beijing calling birth control a prerequisite for the nation's modernization. With an ambitious goal of holding the population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000, officials have fashioned a strict policy of fines and rewards designed to encourage couples to have no more than one child.

But the Chinese people, who value children as an insurance policy for old age, have handed the regime setbacks in the past two years. Far from the target of 95-percent annual growth rates, China's population has leaped ahead at the rate of 1.45 percent since 1980.

Despite reports of forced abortions and heavy-handed tactics by local birth-control cadres, Chinese officials consistently deny that their policies are coercive.

"Without voluntary cooperation from the people, it would be unthinkable that birth control can be practiced in this country of one billion," Family Planning Minister Qian Xizhong said.

## Walesa Is Questioned, Charges Harassment

Reuters

WARSAW — Police in Gdansk questioned Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, for two hours Wednesday in connection with charges against five dissidents who had acted as union advisers.

Mr. Walesa complained of "harassment" and told reporters he had to report again Saturday afternoon. He said he had refused to answer questions.

Mr. Walesa was questioned for three days in February about the case, in which five members of the KOR dissident movement, including Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, face charges of trying to overthrow the state.

Mr. Walesa said earlier Wednesday that he had received an order to pay a fine of 12,000 zlotys (about \$135) for failing to attend a magistrate's hearing about an alleged traffic offense by a friend. The fine is roughly equivalent to an average monthly wage.

He said that he had understood that attendance at the court was not compulsory and that he would appeal.

Police have questioned Mr. Walesa several times since he was released from internment last November. On the last occasion, May 6, he was detained briefly after meeting representatives of other banned unions.

The authorities have become more outspoken in their criticism

of Mr. Walesa in recent weeks, associating him with what they call the extremist element of Solidarity.

In another development, the minister of internal affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, said in a speech Thursday that although the police had strict rules limiting the use of force it was not possible "to completely avoid mistakes, lapses and sometimes acts resulting from ill will."

Some Western diplomats speculated that the statement was an allusion to the death on May 14 of Grzegorz Przemyski, 18, a student who had been held in custody.

General Kiszczak stressed that the police had been subject to intense pressure, which could "negatively affect their state of mind and sometimes lead to a nervous reaction." The diplomats interpreted this sentence as presenting possible grounds for a finding of exonerating circumstances if an investigation concluded that Mr. Przemyski's injuries had been inflicted by the police.

Mr. Przemyski died in a hospital of internal injuries two days after being arrested on a Warsaw street. A police spokesman initially said Mr. Przemyski had been detained for drunken brawling and had been bruised before his arrest.

But police later said that he could have been hurt when an ambulance crew taking him to a hospital "had to use force" to subdue him.



Mario Soares

## Two Parties Set Coalition In Portugal

Reuters

LISBON — The Socialist Party leader, Mario Soares, accepted Friday an invitation from President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to form Portugal's 15th government since its return to democracy after the 1974 revolution.

Mr. Soares, 58, became prime minister-designate soon after his party accepted the broad terms of a coalition agreement with the second largest party, the Social Democrats.

The Social Democratic national council still has to endorse the deal, which was worked out in negotiations between Mr. Soares and the Social Democratic leader, Carlos Mota Pinto. But the two leaders are expected to sign a formal pact next week, when it is hoped the new government will be complete.

Mr. Soares said he would try to complete selection of his government as soon as possible and hoped in any case it could be sworn in before Portugal's national day June 10.

He announced that Ernani Lopes, ambassador to the European Community, had agreed to an invitation to take over the post of finance minister.

Mr. Soares has been prime minister twice before, and had hoped to gain an absolute majority in general elections just over a month ago. But although the Socialists won, they fell short of an overall majority.

This first coalition between Socialists and Social Democrats will give the government 176 of the 250 seats in parliament, which begins its session Wednesday. The Socialists have 101 seats and the Social Democrats 75.

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## Republican Senators Tell Reagan to Honor Their Accord on MX

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nineteen Republican senators who supported President Ronald Reagan on the MX missile vote have sent him a blunt and somewhat chilly letter warning him not to take their future support for granted.

The senators portrayed their votes Wednesday as reluctant and part of a bargain in which they agreed to proceed with a militarily controversial program in exchange for a strong commitment to proceed seriously and immediately on a variety of proposals aimed at arms control.

Aides said the stiffly phrased letter on Thursday was meant to temper any White House euphoria over Mr. Reagan's victories this week on MX in the House and Senate.

The senators said they were gratified by Mr. Reagan's statement after the vote reconfirming "your administration's commitment to serious arms reduction efforts."

But the lawmakers said "we wish to emphasize that our support for releasing initial funds for this fiscal year for flight testing the missile does not represent a consensus on the need for deploying 100 MX missiles" in existing Minuteman missile silos.

"Rather, yesterday we effected our part of an agreement with your administration in return for which, the senators said, the administration is obliged to shift arms policy in four specific ways.

Some of these were recommended by the bipartisan arms advisory commission, the president named after Congress turned down the MX last winter. Mr. Reagan has

endorsed its report. Others were put forward by moderates in Congress as conditions for support of MX. Mr. Reagan agreed to these as well.

The senators called on Mr. Reagan to reformulate the U.S. negotiating position in the strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva to bring it into conformity with the advisory panel's recommendations.

In addition, the senators called for Mr. Reagan to move ahead with development of a small, single-warhead missile that might ultimately succeed the 10-warhead MX and lead to less threatening weaponry on both the U.S. and Soviet sides.

They also called for creation of a longer-term bipartisan advisory panel on arms control to maintain continuity in these programs.

Finally, the letter urged the president to develop "within the next several weeks" a "meaningful build-down proposal for nuclear arms reduction."

This refers to a proposal by one of the signers, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, that for every new nuclear weapon deployed others be retired. A leading Democrat on arms matters, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, is a co-sponsor of that proposal.

The letter said explicitly that Wednesday's vote "did not constitute approval of the full MX program" of 100 missiles.

In the near future, the signers pointed out, the Senate will be called on to vote again on the MX, in connection with production funds for next fiscal year. The letter indirectly threatens the White House with a future cutoff unless its arms control conditions are adhered to.



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SOVIET POLTAVA CLASS MERCHANT SHIP

A reconnaissance photograph released Thursday by the White House is said to show Soviet merchant ships at Corinto, Nicaragua, on May 20. President Ronald Reagan asserted in an interview with foreign journalists that the vessels were "off-loading weaponry in Nicaragua for use in the effort to overthrow the government" of El Salvador.

## Shultz Cites Presence of Cubans In Delay on Namibia Agreement

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has told representatives of key black African countries that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was the main obstacle preventing South Africa from giving independence to South-West Africa.

U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz did not make an explicit link Thursday between withdrawal of the Cubans and an agreement on the future status of the territory, which is also known as Namibia. South Africa has controlled the territory since the end of World War I.

But the officials acknowledged that the thrust of Mr. Shultz's message was to underscore that a breakthrough would be difficult unless South Africa's security concerns about the Cubans in Angola were alleviated.

But a State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said: "The United States doesn't have a position. The United States has an observation: One of the realities is the presence of Cuban troops in Angola."

A senior U.S. official said privately that the U.S. attitude remained unchanged from the position stated in congressional testimony Feb. 15, which said it was unrealistic to expect progress on Namibia as long as South Africa feared a communist presence on its borders.

However, Mr. Shultz made a determined effort to reassure black Africans that the United States wanted to help achieve an equitable resolution of the Namibia issue despite allegations and perceptions in Africa and among U.S. civil rights groups that the Reagan administration's policy was tilted toward South Africa.

His forum was a series of three meetings involving Sam Nujoma, head of the South-West Africa People's Organization, a guerrilla organization operating from Angola; and the foreign ministers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Zaire. All are in New York for a United Nations debate on Namibia.

Mr. Hughes described the meetings as "extremely cordial." He said Mr. Shultz had said that all other issues in the Namibia dispute could be resolved if the "proper environment" could be created.

Mr. Hughes said Mr. Shultz was referring to "the connection between sovereignty and security in the region" and the fact that the presence of Cuban forces in Angola and South African forces in Namibia had caused frequent violence.

## Afghan Reports From Moscow Called Protest

By Ilia Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Radio Moscow newscaster interviewed by the Soviet news agency in English in Afghanistan in English broadcasts over the radio's has told language World Service that he had government investigators present and done so as an act of defiance against the Kremlin's Afghanistan, according to well-informed sources.

The 35-year-old newscaster, Vladimir Danchev, was dismissed from his job and is being investigated by the authorities, the source said. They said Mr. Danchev was subjected to medical tests to

determine his mental state but that it was not expected that he would be imprisoned.

Several top Radio Moscow executives, including the editor-in-chief of the World Service, reportedly have been officially reprimanded because of the incident in which Mr. Danchev denounced the Soviet intervention and called on anti-government Moslem rebels "not to lay down their arms" and to "fight against the Soviet invasion" of their country.

The chief of the Soviet radio and television, Sergei Lapin, was expected to be reprimanded for the apparent laxity of security procedures that led to the incident.

Mr. Danchev, a native of Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan that borders on Afghanistan, was said to have told the investigators that he was strongly opposed to the Soviet role in Afghanistan and that he wanted to see an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Moscow sent an estimated 100,000 troops into Afghanistan to prop up the regime of Babrak Karmal.

According to the sources, Mr. Danchev said he had intended to continue to use Radio Moscow, where he worked as an English-language newscaster, to make his views known. His changes in the official Soviet pronouncements were recorded by the monitoring service of British Broadcasting Corp. on May 18 and Monday.

Mr. Danchev first reported in two separate news programs that Afghan tribesmen in Ghor and Baghlan provinces had called for continued struggle against the Karmal government and the Soviet forces.

In three successive news broad-

casts Monday, he talked about an increasing popular resistance against "Soviet occupiers" and quoted Afghan tribal chiefs as saying that "the activity carried out from Soviet territory endangers the security of the population."

He also talked about the struggle against bands infiltrated from the Soviet Union, adding: "Reports in Kabul say that the tribes living in the eastern provinces of Manghar and Paktia have joined in the struggle against the Soviet invaders."

Mr. Danchev was dismissed Tuesday after Western news agencies quoted his broadcasts.

Despite the bizarre aspects of this personal protest, the incident appeared to reflect discontent among the Soviet elite about Moscow's Afghan policy.

The incident showed that security procedures at Radio Moscow were not as tight as supposed and that Mr. Danchev could apparently have continued to conduct his protest for some time had there been no publicity about it in the West.

## U.S. Accuses Moscow of Latin Plots

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration released a report Friday outlining what it said was large-scale Soviet-bloc intervention in Central America "for the clear purpose of bringing to power governments on the Cuban model."

The report, containing 17 pages and 10 photographs, seeks to document a pattern of outside support for Central American rebels that it claims "adds up to far more than merely marginal assistance for essentially indigenous guerrilla activity."

In addition to supporting the administration claims of Soviet-bloc assistance to the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, and to rebel groups in El Salvador, the report also attempts to document outside backing for rebel activities in Costa Rica.

The report makes these assertions:

- Cuba funded a new leftist political party last year designed to unify various leftist elements and attract broader popular support in Costa Rica.
- The Cubans and the Sandinists provided weapons and training for leftist terrorists in Costa Rica.
- Since the beginning of 1982, several guerrilla arms caches and safehouses have been discovered in Costa Rica.
- According to the testimony of a Colombian guerrilla arrested by the Costa Rican police, Nicaragua was responsible for the bombing of the Honduran airlines office in Costa Rica a year ago.

The report states that leftists in Central America are supported by an "extensive foreign intelligence and training apparatus, modern military equipment and a large sophisticated propaganda network."

It contends that the Soviet bloc is seeking to consolidate control in Nicaragua "and to overthrow the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala. Honduras and Costa Rica also have been targeted."

## Soviet Said to Want Afghan Pullout Deal

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pakistani officials have told the Reagan administration that there have been "signs" that the Soviet Union would withdraw from Afghanistan if the government could be replaced by one that was friendly to the Russians but not necessarily under Soviet control.

At the same time, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan indicated Wednesday to Vice President George Bush and in a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz that the question of Soviet troop withdrawal remained stalled over such issues as the timing of the pullout, the future of the 2.8 million Afghans who have fled to neighboring Pakistan and "guarantees of noninterference and nonintervention" sought by the Soviet Union.

Although Mr. Yaqub Khan declined to discuss the guarantees in a meeting with reporters Thursday, other Pakistani officials indicated that these would include an agreement by the United States to curb arms supplies to Afghan rebels fighting Soviet troops.

"The Soviet accusation is that we are supplying arms," Mr. Yaqub Khan said. "We are not."

He added: "The Soviets continue to take the view that it is not sufficient for Pakistan to provide assistance that they will not interfere in the affairs of their neighbor, but there should be guarantees."

by the United States and some other countries, unnamed so far.

Mr. Yaqub Khan has visited Beijing, London, Paris, Riyadh and Washington, and is to visit Moscow on June 9, to discuss the Afghanistan situation before United Nations-sponsored talks start June 16 in Geneva.

"The Soviets have declared that they want to pull out of Afghanistan providing certain assurances are made," he said. "We are not interfering. We have not interfered."

Pakistani officials said the Russians might seek to start withdrawing their approximately 100,000 troops "if they were sure that there would remain behind a regime in Afghanistan that was not unfriendly to the Soviet Union," one official said.

"If the Soviets can have a change," an official said, "if Karmal has outlived his usefulness and the Soviets can bring about a change of government, it could work." Soviet forces installed the government of President Babrak Karmal in December 1979.

The Pakistani officials said it has been estimated that the war is costing the Soviet Union \$3 million to \$4 million a day and is resulting in about 1,200 casualties annually.

■ Optimism on UN Talks

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said Friday that he was optimistic about a successful outcome to UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan, though the talks "may be lengthier than we expect," Reuters reported from Islamabad, Nepal.

During a state visit to Nepal, he said that a resolution of the issue depended on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

"They say they want to withdraw, so why should we doubt their word?" he declared.

## Pentagon Drops Breakfast Talks Saying They Aren't 'Thought Out'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's chief spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., said Thursday that the Pentagon's senior officials and military officers would no longer meet for breakfast with reporters because several officials had said things "they hadn't perhaps thought out."

Mr. Catto, in a briefing, said that "the breakfast meeting has, in my experience, tended to bring out tongues in gear before minds are in gear."

He said he had recommended the new policy to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who had approved it. Under a barrage of questions, however, Mr. Catto said that "it was perhaps an error on my part to have suggested this" and that he might reconsider.

He said the chief of staff of the army, General Edward C. Meyer, had canceled a breakfast meeting but would hold a news conference before retiring next month.

The latest clampdown on contacts between senior officials and reporters appeared to have been precipitated by remarks last week by the undersecretary of defense, Richard D. DeLauer, and the chief of naval operations, Admiral James D. Watkins.

Mr. DeLauer and Admiral Watkins differed in separate appearances over the performance of the new Trident missile while they both differed with the secretary of the navy, John F. Lehman, over naval strategy.

But the issue appeared to go back to earlier public differences with policy expressed by senior military officials.

For example, the new chief of staff of the air force, General Charles A. Gabriel, said the Joint Chiefs of Staff had not been consulted when the administration decided to freeze military pay.

## Pompidou Center Closes

PARIS — The Pompidou Center, which houses the National Museum of Modern Art, closed Friday because of a labor dispute with cleaning personnel, a spokesman for the center said. The center was closed for 35 days last year when cleaning workers struck.

## A Medal of Honor Winner in U.S. Is Removed From Disability Rolls

WASHINGTON — A Vietnam War veteran awarded the Medal of Honor by President Ronald Reagan at an emotional ceremony two years ago is being tentatively removed from the Social Security disability rolls on the ground that he is capable of some type of work despite war injuries.

The action against the medal winner, Roy P. Benavidez, a former Green Beret, is part of the administration's review of hundreds of thousands of people on the disability rolls to see if they still are too disabled to work.

"They said I could work," Mr. Benavidez, 47, said Thursday.

Under the law, a person must be unfit for any job to be eligible. The reviews have brought widespread protests that people are being thrown off the rolls based on superficial examinations.

Mr. Benavidez said he suffered damage to a lung and shrapnel in his heart, and that he has severe pain in his legs. He said Thursday that he did not blame the president for what has happened, but he said he regards the demand that he be re-examined by still another doctor as "an insult to my integrity."

## Japan Gets Apology On U.S. Trade Booklet

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's chief advance man for the economic summit conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, Undersecretary of State W. Allen Wallis, has apologized to Japan's ambassador for a portion of the conference's official press book that contained graphs and statistics that put Japan's trade practices in a bad light.

"We regret the inclusion of those pages," a senior State Department official said Thursday. "They are not in the spirit of the discussions we have in mind for Williamsburg," he added, saying that it was inappropriate to single out the trade practices of a single country.

The official said future copies of the document, an interagency compilation by the State, Treasury and Commerce departments and the Central Intelligence Agency, would not contain the offending addendum, titled "Industrial Countries: Selected Economic Data."

Other officials said that Ambassador Yoshio Okawara had complained Wednesday about a half-dozen pages of the addendum that show Japanese industrial imports dwarfed by exports.

One page, headlined "Japan: Industrial Imports," spotlights Japanese barriers to industrial imports and other trade practices that U.S. companies have sought for years to counteract.

The complaint caused a flurry in the State Department's East Asia Bureau, headed by Assistant Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz, and in Mr. Wallis's office, which has been in charge of preparations for the conference. Mr. Wallis sent Mr. Okawara a letter expressing formal regret.

Rush Taylor, a State Department spokesman, issued an official statement Thursday repudiating the addendum, saying that "the material in no way represents the way this government intends to conduct its relations with Japan, either bilaterally or at Williamsburg."

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# Herald Tribune

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## The Value of Summits

The informal exchange of ideas among leaders of the major industrial countries was the original aim of the economic summit meetings, the next of which opens this weekend in Williamsburg. It was too much to expect that they remain informal, a chat around the fire — as in the first meeting, eight years ago at Rambouillet in France.

The idea grew out of the special relationship between Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who first proposed it, and Helmut Schmidt, then chancellor of West Germany. Both were economically sophisticated men; they were on good personal terms and had something important to talk about; and inviting their counterparts from other West European governments, and from Japan and the United States, made sense.

But then gigantism set in. Before we knew it we were at Versailles, with concerts, fireworks and ostentatious display of a kind that provided unpleasant contrast to the unemployment, inflation and indebtedness that were the subjects under discussion.

Are these meetings worth continuing? There still is something to be said for personal meetings among the chiefs of state, if only for their educational merit. These leaders, however qualified they themselves are in economics, can gain from exposure to informed opinions other than those heard in their own cabinets and national press. At Williamsburg, the European leaders will certainly get a dose of American confidence and faith in the market-

place, and Mr. Reagan will be compelled to listen politely to lectures on interest rates and currency reform. The officials who take part may also find time for constructive conversation among themselves.

There is utility in all of this. There is value in laying out in a formal way the differences among the Western industrial countries, and the rival solutions. But this is not what the meetings started out to do, and what they still might do. They were meant to be open and informal intellectual exchanges.

It would help, in this regard, to get rid of the communiqué. That would reduce the heat of public attention and media inflation of the affair. If there is no decision to communicate, it can simply be said that the leaders met and talked. It would also help if these meetings would go back, literally and figuratively, to the woods, where they began — where media attention would be reduced. This meeting ought to be at Camp David, not Williamsburg.

The economic summit is worthwhile so long as a chance exists that someone important might learn something, or that a leader might go home with his or her views enlarged or changed. That result can follow from serious and candid discussion.

The trouble with the economic summit is that they have become affairs of state, instead of people talking, governments pronouncing. They don't have to travel to Williamsburg to do that.

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## Happy Talk Won't Help

The Reagan administration has taken great care that this weekend's economic summit conference in Williamsburg not be "another Versailles." Last year's gathering there was a model of how bad such an event can be — inconclusive, disputatious and, in the end, damaging to relations among the seven industrial powers. But rearranged harmony is not much better. The world wants leadership.

Historians will look back at Versailles with wonder. The main ruckus was about Western Europe's involvement in the Soviet gas pipeline, hardly central to global economics except that Washington made it so. The deepening recession should have been the main concern. And the looming crisis in Third-World debt was not even sighted.

What a difference a year makes. While President Reagan has lost none of his fervor for East-West combat, it has been agreed to play that down in Williamsburg. This year's spotlight will be on economic recovery, a belated and probably insufficient response.

Recovery has begun in most of the major industrial countries. But the assembled politicians seem inclined to take refuge in this important news and duck the serious issues that remain. Three of them — the prime ministers of Britain, Japan and Italy — are approaching crucial elections, and are surely more interested in policies that protect their hides than in policies that rescue the world.

The global issues are inescapable. Will the recovery be strong enough and will it last? Or

will it be threatened by high interest rates and protectionism? The allies agree that interest rates should come down, but the United States' heavy borrowing to cover huge deficits threatens to keep them up. A banking crisis has been averted by adroit bailouts for Third-World debtors, but the danger has not passed. No one has a sure remedy for any of these problems, let alone all of them.

Enter the French, noisily. President François Mitterrand, having weakened his country's economy with inflationary stimulants, now lectures his summit colleagues on their failings. Like de Gaulle he hits hardest at the United States, contending that American policies and the high-valued dollar are causing trouble for everyone else. He wants a global monetary reform to impose stricter rules on all countries. There is some truth in what Mr. Mitterrand says, but he would get a better hearing if he would occasionally concede his own misjudgments.

The very act of preparing for these summit meetings can be constructive, in spotlighting problems and upholding the idea of collaboration. But only a few of the eight previous gatherings have led to important agreements. This ninth one will not even try.

The world has been devastated by four years of recession. The poor are getting poorer. And the rich are far from able or willing to assume more burdens. Happy talk about the emerging recovery will not go very far.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Perception Problem?

President Ronald Reagan's explanation of his low standing with most of the black electorate is that he just cannot get through to it with the truth. He defined his difficulties as the product of an unwarranted "perception," denying that his initiatives have inflicted special damage on blacks and lauding his civil rights record and commitment alike. If he runs again, he said, responding to a widely voiced political question, he is not going to "cast any voters aside."

On that last point, surely he is serious. Lou Harris, the pollster, estimates that if blacks turn out in 1984 as they did in recent city elections in Chicago and Philadelphia, and if they give only the same 10-percent vote in the Republican column, then Mr. Reagan will need an 11-point margin from the rest of the electorate to win an overall majority of the popular vote. That is a big handicap, as a study of the potential black vote in key states shows.

But what about that question of the president's perception by blacks? Mr. Reagan projects great personal concern. But many blacks find that the facts send a different message. His claims of accomplishment are either so overstated ("We have increased our ability to help those truly at the lower earning end") or so tangential ("money that we have regained in wage disputes — we are setting a record in that") that his assertions often disturb listeners — and not just blacks. Critics remember

the administration's early efforts to weaken the Voting Rights Act. They know that the numerous Justice Department enforcement actions cited ("21,000 inquiries into... suspected voting violations") stem mostly from the routine processing of redistricting initiatives accompanying the census.

As to the effects of his budget and tax cuts, Mr. Reagan sounds as though he had been captured by glossy analyses from his budget office and elsewhere that portray the effects of social retrenchment as a minimal and relatively painless affair.

President Reagan insists he will defend any individual's constitutional rights "at point of bayonet, if necessary." No one doubts that he would. He fails, however, to acknowledge the diagnoses that many blacks make of their own condition. His is a voice full of compassion and good will, and of inadequate understanding and misdirected concern.

It is wrong and disappointing to hear his suggestion that blacks are somehow defective in their perception of what he is trying to do for them, or that they have somehow been deceived. Black people cannot be dismissed as ignorant or thoughtless in their perception. The president should entertain the possibility that it is he who misunderstands the consequences of his programs, not the blacks who protest them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

# What Beijing's Economic Reforms Mean to Moscow

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The extraordinary importance of the market reforms under way in China is dramatized by the absence of any such movement in the Soviet Union. While the Chinese Communist Party has turned to Soviet history and rehabilitated an economic alternative that was lost under Stalin, Soviet leaders continue to reject that still compelling solution to their own deep economic problems. If China's act of historical reclamation succeeds, it could change the face of modern Communism.

In 1921, after three years of extremist control over economic life, Lenin's government introduced the New Economic Policy, or NEP. It established a mixed economy and the first period of market socialism. The Soviet state retained control of large-scale and heavy industry, the banking and transportation systems, and foreign trade. But peasant agriculture, small manufacturing, service industries, and retail trade became the preserve of private enterprise. Market relations and profit-making competition were encouraged.

NEP sought balanced modernization by combining consumerism with production, private incentives with nationalization and the market with flexible state planning. While Communist Party dictatorship remained, economic liberalization in the 1920s also brought about a degree of liberalization in Soviet political, intellectual and cultural life. NEP created new problems, but by 1926 the country had

recovered from the industrial ruin and famine of 1921. It is still remembered as the "golden era" in Soviet history.

How NEP would have shaped the future of Soviet Communism remains a controversial question, because that entire system was abolished by Stalin in 1929 as "rotten liberalism." In its place, he created the present-day Soviet system based on near-total state ownership of the legal economy, the suppression of market relations, and a hypercentralized apparatus of command planning and control. Until Stalin died in 1953, those who advocated NEP-like solutions to Soviet, or East European, economic problems risked facing the death penalty.

But the rehabilitation of NEP has remained an inextinguishable temptation in ruling Communist parties. Whenever economic reformers have won influence over policy, significant change away from the Stalinist model and toward a mixed-market economy has resulted — in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and even East Germany. Until recently, however, two exceptions were also the most important: China and the Soviet Union.

Citing Lenin's authority and successes in Eastern Europe, Soviet reformers have urged NEP-like solutions to their own serious problems of economic stagnation and lagging modernization since the early 1960s, but to little avail. Even a modest managerial reform in 1965

was defeated by vested bureaucratic interests and then withdrawn by the leadership after Soviet tanks crushed the reformist Czech government in 1968. The official axiom that has prevailed ever since is this: "Rightist" market reforms may sometimes be politically safe in very small Communist countries, but never in large peasant ones like the Soviet Union.

Herein lies the importance of de-Maoization. The Chinese leadership began economic reforms in 1978 in response to its own circumstances, but it now is carrying out a virtual replica of Lenin's NEP. A private sector is developing alongside state enterprises; profit incentives and market relations are being encouraged, especially among China's vast peasantry. The Chinese NEP is also causing similar problems, including unemployment, displaced bureaucrats, and growing income differentials. There is resentment — capitalist envy, some might say — from those still relying on low government pay toward those who pad their pockets through hard work or ingenuity. But the results have been impressive. Annual growth of agricultural output has doubled and peasant income tripled.

Nor are Chinese Communists unaware of borrowing the Soviet Union's lost alternative. Economists and historians now openly express interest in the Soviet 1920s.

The full impact of China's experiment on So-

viet politics remains to be seen. Commenting on Chinese developments, some ranking Soviet economists have begun to call more insistently for "urgent structural reforms," encouraged partly by the rise of Yuri V. Andropov, with whom they once had ties. If Chinese-Soviet détente progresses, Soviet reformers will have new arguments against conservative opposition. China, after all, is an even more populous and potentially unruly country.

But achieving even a limited NEP-style reform in the Soviet Union — for example, simply legalizing unofficial urban markets and increasing private plots on collective farms — will be a major political struggle. Millions of planners, managers, low-level officials and workers have permanent job security under the existing system, and thus adamantly oppose any serious reforms. And unlike China, the Soviet Union is engaged in a costly and dangerous superpower rivalry, which dissuades leaders from taking any domestic risks.

Nonetheless, China's NEP may give Soviet reformers their best chance to challenge the Stalinist economic system since the 1960s. That prospect alone is ironic. In the 1920s, Soviet Communists liked to say that the missing European revolution was unfolding in China. Now it may be the long-overdue Soviet reform.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and contributes a monthly column on Soviet affairs to The Nation.

## On Sakharov, an Offensive Verdict

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The verdict has come from the cold and it leaves no room for doubt: Andrei Sakharov, the No. 1 hostage of the Soviet Union, will not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sakharov, the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, one of the fathers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb and now its leading adversary — the man who had the courage to stand up against Nikita Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov, and the audacity to found the first human rights committee in the Soviet Union — will have to stay in the factory city of Gorki. The physicist is a sick man, constantly harassed by the KGB, who lives in his forbidden city east of Moscow, cut off from the rest of the world, from his friends and from his beloved science.

Because of his exile, he is also deprived of medical treatment at the well-equipped Moscow clinic of the Academy of Sciences, to which his academy membership normally would entitle him.

Tass, in a communiqué that assailed the recent uproar in the West over Mr. Sakharov, also announced that the physicist will continue to be denied "the right to trips abroad" because he has knowledge of what is called "particularly important state and military secrets."

The affair began when the Soviet justice ministry, apparently overstepping itself in the heat of an interview, announced in Stockholm that "if Sakharov wants to emigrate, we will not stop him." The Austrian government quickly picked up on this and informed the Soviet Embassy in Vienna that "Mr. Sakharov can start teaching his year-long course at the

University of Vienna any time he wants."

A Czech exile living in Copenhagen, Frantisek Janouch, who is a close friend of Mr. Sakharov, joined the chorus, asserting: "Just like Sakharov's son-in-law and his step-daughter who are in Boston, I think that this time the prisoner of Gorki will not be able to refuse. He has never seen his granddaughter, who was just born in Boston, and he would like to get to know her."

But with the Tass edict, Kremlin leaders tried to put an end to the latest, and most embarrassing Sakharov episode to date, an episode that was particularly awkward because for the first time Mr. Sakharov had agreed to leave.

The physicist would prefer to stay in Russia, but according to Yelena Bonner, his wife, who is his only link to the outside world: "It's a question of life or death. The KGB would have no qualms about killing him and giving the cause of death as a heart attack."

The Russians, far from putting an end to the affair, seem to have reinforced passions.

The Soviet refusal to let Mr. Sakharov go is a multiple offense to human rights, and above all, to the man and his family. "Exile would be tragic," the physicist's wife said, "but much less tragic than the situation we have to endure now."

It is also an offense to an outstanding scientific personality, morally and physically imprisoned under the pretext of "scientific secrets."

And the assertion that Mr. Sa-

kharov cannot be allowed to emigrate because he is privy to military and scientific secrets does not stand up to scrutiny. He has had no role in pragmatic research for the last 15 years. A more plausible reason for the attitude within the Kremlin is the belief that Mr. Sakharov, having lost none of his research genius, could contribute his abilities to Western science. Moscow prefers to keep him in a state of scientific sterility. But Kremlin leaders should keep in mind that some of those Western scientists who have occasional contacts with Soviet intellectuals and technicians also know scientific secrets. These Westerners may well decide to cut all contacts with Soviet colleagues.

Or they may react cynically, like one Western scientist who has refused to take a stand on the Sakharov affair because he plans to receive a diploma in Moscow making him a foreign member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

But some scientists have shown deep concern for Mr. Sakharov, and some who are not scientists have joined those who forsake him.

The municipality of Helsinki has just turned down the request of a British movie producer to make a movie about Sakharov in the old Russian quarter of the city.

The Helsinki authorities made their decision under the amiable pressure of the Soviet-Finnish Friendship Society.

The Sakharov case is also an offense to Western ethical standards. The Nobel laureate is the prisoner of a superpower — not of a tiny, tyrannical Third World dictatorship, but of a superpower that presents its political and economic system as the in-



By Sakharov — International Herald Tribune.

evitable alternative to that of the West. Yet, the Soviet treatment of Mr. Sakharov clearly violates every human rights convention signed by the country.

The Sakharov case, therefore, is a test of Soviet credibility in every international domain. It adds to the heavy and unpleasant atmosphere of distrust hovering over the Madrid talks that are the extension of the Helsinki accord on human rights. This distrust could easily spread to

other negotiations, such as the Geneva disarmament talks.

But to Moscow, Mr. Sakharov, like the dissident Anatoli Shcharanski, represents an outstanding piece of merchandise on the political-human exchange market with the West, particularly with the United States. Only a combined effort of international diplomacy and public opinion could force the Kremlin to let Mr. Sakharov go.

International Herald Tribune.

## The 'Who Lost Salvador' Game: Is the Cynicism Too Deep?

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — A dreadful family game is being played again just below the surface of this politically minded town. In the 1950s, when Senator Joe McCarthy was making the headlines, it was called "Who lost China?"

This time it is about El Salvador and possibly more of Central America. The Democrats in Congress are quaking with fear that if disastereous events in the 1984 presidential election, the Republicans will blame them for not giving President Ronald Reagan enough support.

Mr. Reagan's spectacular speech to a joint session of Congress set him up to do just that.

The cynicism of preparing for "Who lost Salvador?" is profound because nobody who is well-informed supposes the \$60 million currently at issue will make any serious difference. The question is not whether the United States can really turn Salvador around and achieve a peaceful, moderate solution. It is only whether collapse and leftist victory or a right-wing coup and

bloodbath can be held off for a few more years.

Some people predict the Salvadoran Army will fall apart before the end of this year. Optimists in the Reagan administration say that with luck, continued aid and military training, and continued harassment of Nicaragua, more time can be bought.

Things have already deteriorated to the point where the outside supply of arms to the guerrillas does not matter so much any more.

The insurgents have adopted successful new tactics in attacking government troops, they offer safe conduct out of areas they control in return for weapons. The State Department estimates that in this way the guerrillas acquired 1,000 U.S.-supplied guns in the closing months of 1982 and another 1,000 this year.

Yet the policy remains to keep up the flow of supplies, train more Salvadoran troops in Honduras, since Panama objects to training too

many at the U.S. base in the Canal Zone, and keep the pressure on Salvador to run elections this year.

The war here is that this will produce a moderate government with generally recognized legitimacy, that Nicaragua and behind it Cuba and the Soviet Union will tire of the continuing strain, and that the guerrillas' own funds will somehow bring leadership to people willing to participate in elections.

But it is admittedly a slight hope. The administration is well aware that the country is disenchanted with the conflict. Mr. Reagan's extraordinarily disingenuous remark at his last press conference is a sample of the gimmicky used to try to get around public disapproval of further U.S. military involvement in Central America.

The president was asked why he did not order open aid for the 7,000 guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan regime instead of insisting on covert support. He did not deny what the United States is doing. He replied, "Because we want to keep on obey-

ing the laws of our country, which we are obeying."

He was referring to the laws that require congressional approval of U.S. involvement in conflicts abroad. On an earlier occasion, he gave a different but equally revealing answer to a similar question. It was that officially avowed military support would have to go through governments in the area, and the United States did not feel it could rely on these friendly regimes to pass it along as desired.

Meanwhile, the few in the administration who are candid admit that Washington is sending hopelessly confusing signals to the people involved in the conflict, further reducing the fast-disappearing chances of an acceptable compromise.

On one side, American rightists are quietly assuring Salvadoran and Guatemalan rightists that the United States will back them no matter what. They are told that congressional fulminations against their behavior can be written off as mere lip service to American public opinion.

And threats by the American left to cut off support suggest to local leaders that they cannot rely on the United States anyway, and might as well handle the situation in their own violent style.

The possibility of a rightist coup in Salvador is taken seriously within the administration, but it would not solve anything. Either way, U.S. policy is heading for a loss, so the game is to pin the label of blame.

But the blame goes back for generations, at least as far as Teddy Roosevelt. There is no way to fix in a few years the results of nearly a century of neglect alternating with high-handed intervention.

The one thing that might help at least contain the damage would be to recognize past U.S. failings and propose the kind of economic and social support that would permit coexistingly to develop into tolerable societies. The politician with the courage to do that has yet to stand up and speak. He would certainly be heard.

The New York Times.

## FROM OUR MAY 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: The Kaiser's Appanage

BERLIN — Negotiations are pending between the monarch of the court and the minister of the interior with the object of obtaining an increase in the civil list of the emperor. It is explained that no increase is desired for the living expenses of the royal family, but the sum required is in order that the salaries of the court officials, which are quite inadequate, may be augmented. At the present time, the appanage of the Kaiser is 15,719,296 marks, or, roughly speaking, \$770,554. King Edward has, including revenues from the Duchy of Lancaster, about \$533,000 per annum; the president of the United States about \$10,500. Out of the appanage the Kaiser must pay all allowances for members of his family.

### 1933: Nazi Victory in Danzig

DANZIG — Victory for the Nazis, with an absolute majority in the Diet, resulted from the general elections held in the Free City of Danzig. Out of the 72 seats of the Diet, the Danzig followers of Hitler obtained 37, approximately tripling the number of seats they held in the old Diet. Voting was exceptionally heavy, nearly 90 percent of the electorate going to the polls, despite a heavy Jewish and Socialist exodus in anticipation of a Nazi victory. The Nazi victory is considered as likely to create a delicate situation in this danger spot. Polish circles have expressed satisfaction at the Nazi victory and the crushing defeat of the Nationalists, who have been instrumental in maintaining anti-Polish agitation.

## To the White House, Via Dixie Road

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There is an effort under way to reopen, or at least to sharpen, the North-South differences within the Democratic Party. Surprisingly, it comes from people closely associated with Jimmy Carter, the first unalloyed Southerner to reach the presidency since the Civil War.

Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's former political strategist, has been writing and speaking everywhere on the theme that the Democrats need an updated version of "the Southern strategy" to have a hope of winning the 1984 presidential race.

In an article for The Washington Post, Mr. Jordan said, "It is not my premise that the Southern states are more important than the Northeast or Midwestern states. It is my premise that the South will be more difficult for any Democrat to carry in 1984, and consequently deserves... early attention."

There is no question that the South will get that attention from the Democratic aspirants; indeed, it already is getting it. Louisiana is likely to be a presidential straw poll to its public national election this November. As many as eight Southern states will pick delegates at the campaign get rolling next March. The South will not be overlooked.

But Mr. Jordan's argument goes beyond tactics and political timing. He says that the Democratic pres-

dential hopefuls should tailor their message to "Southern interests and needs — a view of government, economic and defense issues more conservative than the Northeast and Midwest." He says that to be elected president, the Democratic candidate will need at least five Southern states.

And last week, Mr. Jordan urged his old White House buddy, Walter F. Mondale, to turn down the endorsement of the AFL-CIO, if offered it, because "being labeled 'the labor candidate' will hurt him" in the South. That is not advice Mr. Mondale is prepared to take. But is he wise? Or does the path to the White House, in fact, run through Dixie?

On the latter question, history is clearly on Mr. Jordan's side. Of the last four Democrats to win the White House, Mr. Carter carried 11 of the 13 Southern states, Lyndon B. Johnson and John F. Kennedy each carried eight, and Harry S. Truman carried 12. Only Mr. Johnson could have won without the South.

But will the crucial Southern states be harder to win in 1984 than a similar block in any other region, as Mr. Jordan contends?

Maybe and maybe not. A series of Washington Post-ABC News polls pitting President Reagan against Mr. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of

Ohio show that the only region where Mr. Reagan consistently runs ahead of his national pace is the West. The South tracks closely with the East and Midwest. In the mid-May poll, for example, Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale by 3 points in the South, 4 in the Midwest and trailed by 4 in the East. He trailed Mr. Glenn by 4 points in the South, 6 in the Midwest and 8 in the East. Those are not large differences.

Both history and common-sense support the polling evidence that as the South has more and more come to resemble other sections in its economic and demographic mix, it has tended to swing with, not against, national political currents.

In 1980, even with a consciously Southern president at the head of the ticket, the Democrats were routed in the South. In 1982, they came back as strongly in the South as anywhere.

The key to the Democratic victories in the South, as elsewhere, has been the mobilization and expansion of a low- and middle-income voter coalition, including increasing numbers of blacks and Hispanics. That is a strategy based on economic, social and educational issues, which are national in scope but have particular saliency in the South. It is not a strategy that pits the South against the North — or labor against other elements of the Democratic coalition.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Planes for Israel

Regarding "Reason to Proceed With Blocked Sale Of F-16s to Israel" (HT, May 20):

The United States supplies Israel with a formidable arsenal, Israel invades, conquers and occupies a sovereign nation. The U.S. withholds new military aid for the duration of the occupation. Having succeeded in its aims, Israel then agrees to withdraw personnel (but with "secret provisions" to which the world is not privy). So President Reagan smiles and asks Congress to resupply Israel. Mr. Reagan should be embarrassed by the lack of logic and immorality of this action.

G.M. ASHLEY.

Geneva.

### Russia and the Isthmus

Regarding "Mexico Is Failing to Communicate" (HT, May 18):

Thank you for printing an article that treats rationally the political situation in Central America. Accurate analysis of political currents in this volatile area unfortunately is rare. We as Americans must realize the importance of dealing with the reality of Third World politics. Unfortunately, Mr. Reagan and his cohorts seem more concerned with imposing their idea of reality on other parts of the world.

### Shift in Emphasis

Regarding "A Second U.S. Commission Assails School Quality" (HT, May 6):

When I studied history in school, we were taught to look at the problems of a country in its political, economic and social contexts. It is disturbing to note that in this article, the "poor quality of American public schools was threatening the military, economic and social well-being of the country." When "military" replaces "political," it is time to question our government's foreign and internal policy. Or maybe time to run for the nearest fallout shelter.

CORINNA SNYDER.

Paris.

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# ARTS AND ANTIQUES

A SPECIAL REPORT



"L'Algérienne" (c.1870) by Corot. From the estate of Mrs. Horace Havemeyer.



"Portrait d'une Jeune Fille" (1879) by Renoir. From the Havemeyer estate.

## Recession Ends: Record Prices In Art Market

By Soren Melikian

PARIS — Records are being broken in every category, from Renaissance armor to Impressionist paintings, and money spent on art at auction is reaching unprecedented levels. The \$37-million picture sale held at Sotheby's in New York on May 18 leaves no doubt that the two-year recession is over.

This, coupled with the highly visible role of American collectors in the top end of the market, right across the board, has led commentators to conclude that New York was replacing London as the art-market center. Contrary to appearances, this is not the case at present and it seems unlikely in the future, due to built-in factors that are assessed in this report. What Sotheby's New York sales of Impressionist and Modern Masters do prove is that 19th- and 20th-century paintings again are the spearhead of the market.

Three years ago, a two-tier system developed, in this field, whereby museum-type works of art were selling at four or five times the highest expected figures, while the "ordinary" good items were 20 or 25 percent higher. The recession put an end to it, at least at auction. It now is operating once again and is affecting works of art, as opposed to just paintings.

The two-tier pattern can be verified in every major sale, not only in New York, where the economic recovery is boosting art buys, or London, still the hub of the market, which similarly reflects the new wave of economic optimism, but also Paris, despite the troubled financial situation in France. In April, the Adre-Picard-Tajan auctioneering group held a memorable sale of 17th- and 18th-century French silver and, earlier in the winter, the Courtier-Nicolas group registered a fantastic, totally unexpected record — 2.49 million French francs — on a painting by a French minor master, Louis-Leopold Boilly.

This phenomenon is accelerated by an irreversible fact of life. Major collections are vanishing fast. Either they get transformed into museums or they are being dispersed, at least in part. In the first eventuality, the available art supply shrinks, while the second creates the opportunities for new records.

The one area where important new collections spring up is contemporary art, where supply is by definition not limited. Its center has been in the United States for more than a decade. It is booming, but remains volatile because it is geared to short-lived trends, making every buy a gamble. This is a market that also has become thoroughly international, as shown by the percentage of foreign buying in the Paris trade.

The overall upward trend and growing internationalism, isolationist tendencies notwithstanding, point to a new period of prosperity likely to last as long as the American economy continues to recover.

### INSIDE

Private collections: Is the end in sight? Page 8S.  
New York: Important, but not center. Page 9S.  
Medieval and Renaissance prices soar. Page 10S.  
Market looking up for N.Y. galleries. Page 10S.



"L'Attente" (c.1820) by Degas. From the Havemeyer estate.

## Dramatic Upturn for Impressionists, Moderns

Conveyed in figures, the outcome is unprecedented. Within two days, auctions held at Christie's on May 17 and at Sotheby's on May 18 and 19 totaled more than \$52 million. Sotheby's sale of the Havemeyer collection acted as a catalyst.

NEW YORK — The dramatic upturn of Impressionist and Modern Master paintings that has been verified by the latest round of sales held at Christie's and Sotheby's in New York is probably the most significant event on the art market this year.

Conveyed in figures, the outcome is unprecedented. Within two days, auctions held at Christie's on May 17 and at Sotheby's on May 18 and 19 totaled more than \$52 million. Sotheby's sale of the Havemeyer collection acted as a catalyst. The presence of two masterpieces by Degas, of a kind now almost exclusively found in museums, drew worldwide attention. The intrinsic quality of the paintings was enhanced by the halo of glory surrounding the collections of the Havemeyer family, noted for its extraordinary donation of more than 1,000 works of art to New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1929.

However, fantastic prices also were fetched by works that did not belong to the collection and that were sold one day earlier on May 17 at Christie's. The most striking case is that of a portrait of the artist's mother by the American Impressionist painter Mary Cassatt around 1883. There is an al-

most academic quality to the picture, stern and conventional, despite the broad Impressionist brushwork. This quality did not stop the picture from establishing a world record for the artist at \$1.1 million. Special reasons can be cited, particularly the surge of interest in the United States for all things American. The New World penchant for realism in every art form also may have played a role — the painstakingly painted face of the sitter borders on trite realism.

However, no such reason accounts for the second world record in Christie's May 17 sale. Berthe Morisot's portrait of the young woman in black evening dress soared to \$250,000. Titled "Before the Play" — "Avant le Théâtre" — it comes as close to Manet's style as anything Berthe Morisot ever did. The picture throbs with life. A young woman is shown walking toward the viewer, hitching up her dress with one hand and holding up an object with the other. Her face registers a mixture of excited anticipation and naive, almost adolescent, pleasure that has considerable charm. It is one of Morisot's great achievements, just as Mary Cassatt's \$1.1-million portrait of her mother is one of her more significant works.

However, neither artist can be seriously argued to rank among the great masters of Impressionism. Both women were hangers-on of the movement, with occasional moments of felicitous inspiration rarely matched by technical proficiency. Their success at Christie's auction can be read as a reflection of the extreme scarcity of great works of the Impressionist school still available on the market. The best paintings of second-rank artists now tend to serve as a substitute and will, as in this case, sell for three or four times the price of standard good pieces carrying the same signatures.

This price pattern has been defined as typical of a two-tier market in which the gap between good and supremely good widens at an ever-increasing pace. The existence of such a two-tier market first became apparent a year or so before the recession and was highlighted by the Henry Ford sale. At that time, it affected only the greatest Impressionists. Now, it would appear, some of the lesser ones are caught in the process. The conditions require a certain type of picture, sufficiently large, spectacular enough for a museum and, last

(Continued on Page 9S)

## Paris: A Cautious Market

*Culture Minister Jack Lang is studying the possibility of legislation to allow businesses to deduct purchases of art works. He stressed that there is no certainty that the proposal will reach the stage of legislation, but dealers are warm to the idea.*

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — The French art market is a paradoxical institution that thrives in Paris selling the works of mostly foreign-born painters and sculptors living in France to predominantly foreign collectors. Or at least so many people imagine, and there is some truth in the supposition.

The Maeght gallery, for instance, one of the city's more venerable art institutions — now run by a second generation of dealers, Jacques Dupin and Daniel Lelong — has a stable of about 20 artists, three of them French. Maeght's does not make a statistical breakdown, but Mr. Dupin and Mr. Lelong declare that foreign buyers are the gallery's main resource. "A big American collector will buy two major works a year, whereas the big French collector will buy one work every two or three years," Mr. Lelong said.

Claude Bernard, another well-known dealer, figures that of his 1,500 collectors, 80 percent are foreigners; and that of the 500 who are "big collectors," only 50 are French. Mr. Bernard said the countries with which he deals the most were Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Scandinavia and South Korea, as well as Latin American countries and Hong Kong. Maeght's mentions the United States, Japan, Switzerland and West Germany.

Both Mr. Bernard and Maeght's note the emergence of young French collectors — executives, doctors, lawyers between the ages of 35 and 40 — who are interested in young painters.

Maeght's noted another shift in its clientele. "There are less and less big collectors, and more and more middle and upper-level executives buying works that are relatively accessible," Mr. Dupin said. By "relatively accessible," Mr. Dupin said he meant 20,000 to 100,000 francs, or about \$2,700 to \$13,500.

On the whole, dealers agree that French buying habits have traditionally been exceedingly cautious.

"Buying patterns are different in America," Mr. Bernard said. "There is a 'buying mood' which creates greater financial possibilities. Also, people have a different perception of time. The American sensibility finds nourishment in change. You see new aesthetic proposals appearing every two years or so, and disappearing quite fast. It can be a quite likable trait and

may offer some interest in time. In any event, American collectors enjoy being adventurous."

Some solutions are being considered to try to change French buying patterns. France's minister of culture, Jack Lang, is studying the possibility of legislation to allow businesses to deduct purchases of art works. Mr. Lang stressed that there is no certainty that the proposal will reach the stage of legislation, but dealers are warm to the idea.

"Industry wants to play a part," Mr. Bernard said, "and there is a lot of money in those parts. But the major obstacle to that sort of legislation has been the Ministry of Finance. Even Malraux was stumped there. [The late André Malraux was a minister of culture in the 1960s.]

"But if the project did get off the ground it would create an important store of artworks in this country and would help young artists, especially since the state has consistently missed the boat when it came to buying works of art in the past: It should have bought Dubuffet at the very beginning, or de Staël, or even Picasso. But here again there is a definite change with the development of regional museums — among them Bordeaux, Toulon, Grenoble, Saint-Etienne — where they have some quite remarkable young curators."

Another gallery interested in changing French buying patterns is Artcurial, a big enterprise on the Avenue Matignon, which was set up by the beauty-product house L'Oréal seven years ago and is viewed with suspicion by other galleries and much of the press.

Artcurial's basic concept is not uninteresting, but it perhaps is obscured by the fact that the most visible part of the venture is the traditional exhibition rooms, which have shown the likes of Sonia Delaunay, de Chirico, Wilfredo Lam — artists past their prime and universally acknowledged — along with figures such as Etienne Martin and Arnaldo Pomodoro, who are in their prime and have established reputations.

The long-term concept of Artcurial is, however, more original. "Our main concern," said Guy Landon, vice president of L'Oréal and president of Artcurial, "is with the aesthetics of environment, and that is a question with which we want to come to grips during

(Continued on Page 10S)

## Beaux Arts Magazine

Voici le numéro 3!

La grande rétrospective James Ensor à Zurich.

Les chefs d'œuvre de la peinture Napolitaine au Grand Palais vus par Dominique Fernandez.

La Nouvelle Sculpture ou comment l'art récupère les objets.

Portraits de trois artistes contemporains: Jean Hélion, Sam Francis et Christian Jaccard.

Marché de l'art: la cote des peintres des années 50: Jenkins, Kijno, Garbell...

L'architecture des pavillons français créés pour les expositions internationales.

Le photographe Harry Callahan...

L'actualité des arts a son magazine.

## Beaux Arts Magazine: 20F

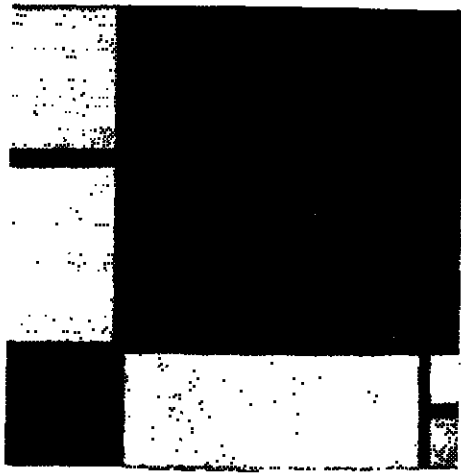


## ARTS AND ANTIQUES

# Christie's International

## MAJOR SALES WORLDWIDE

From June 7 to July 8 1983



Portrait of a woman in red, blue and yellow, signed with initials and dated '20, oil on canvas, 21 x 31 cm. (from the Arnold P. Barnes collection)

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT

Monday, 13 June  
Islamic and Indian  
Manuscripts and Miniatures  
Islamic Works of Art  
Fine Eastern Rugs and  
Carpets

Tuesday, 14 June  
Indian, Himalayan & South  
East Asian Works of Art

Wednesday, 15 June  
English Silver and Gold

Monday, 20 June  
Important Sculpture and  
Works of Art and  
Renaissance Bronzes

Tuesday, 21 June  
Fine Musical Instruments

Wednesday, 22 June  
Highly Important Jewels  
Valuable Printed Books and  
Manuscripts

Friday, 24 June  
19th Century Pictures

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N.Y. 10022

Tuesday, 7 June  
Magnificent Jewels

Friday, 10 June  
Old Master Paintings

Tuesday, 28 June  
Fine Watches and Clocks

Monday, 27 June  
Paintings from the  
Collection of Mr. and Mrs.  
Arnold P. Barnes, N.Y.  
Paintings and Sculpture

Monday, 27 & Tuesday, 28 June  
Impressionist & Modern  
Paintings, Sculpture,  
Watercolours, Drawings  
& Contemporary Art

Wednesday, 29 June  
Important Tribal Art  
Art Deco and Art Nouveau  
Pottery by Clive Clegg

Thursday, 30 June  
Important Modern Prints  
and Illustrated Books

Tuesday, 5 July  
Old Master Drawings

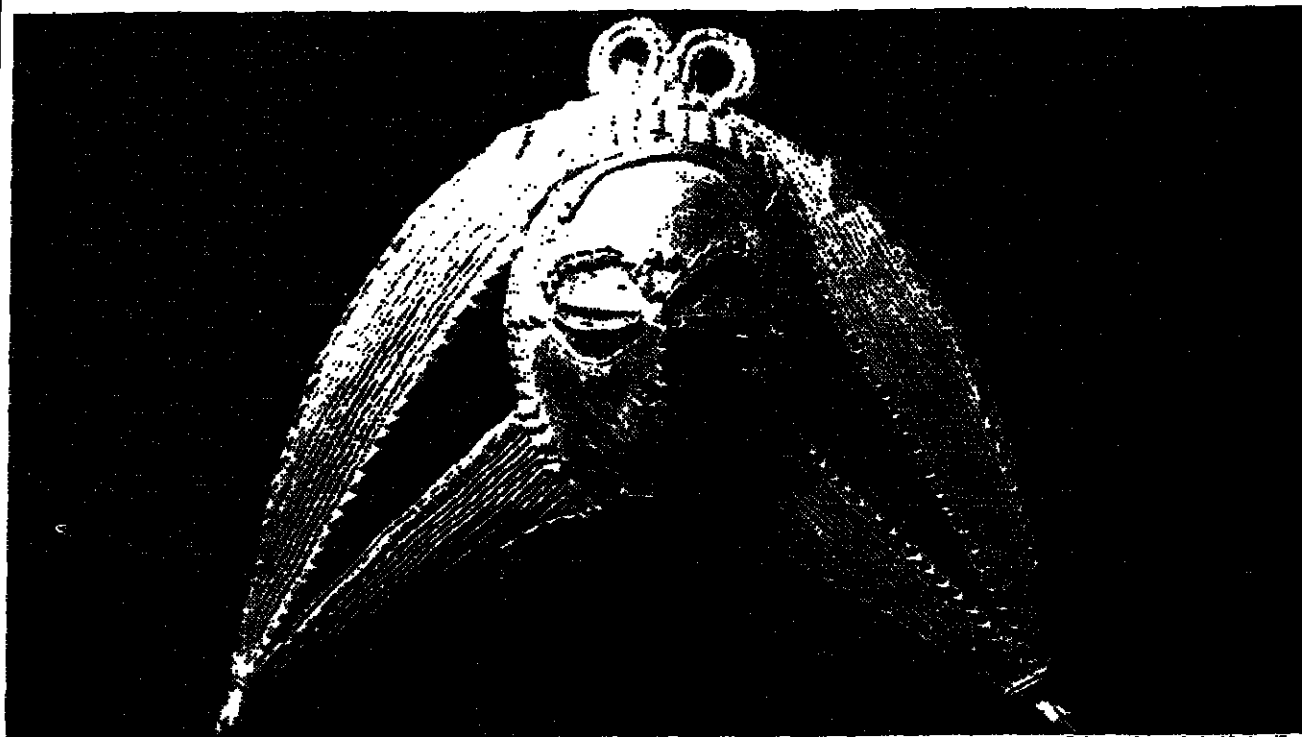
Friday, 8 July  
Old Master Pictures

Cornelis Schnytrast 57,  
1071 JG Amsterdam

Tuesday, 7 June  
Pictures, Drawings and  
Watercolours from the 17th  
to 20th Centuries

Wednesday, 6 July  
European Ceramics and  
Glass

Thursday, 7 July  
Silver, Jewellery and  
Objects of Vertu



This gold pendant, cast in the lost wax process, comes from the Baoulé tribe in the Bouaké region of the Ivory Coast.

## Private Collections: Is the End in Sight?

LONDON — In view of some recent developments, the question may well be asked, is the end of major private collections in sight?

In the last few years, some of the great art holdings still in private hands have changed in character. The collection of Old Masters formed by Norton Simon and set up as a foundation hardly deserves the name "private collection" any longer. A selection of its most important paintings was published in 1980 by Scala/Philip Wilson Publishers under a highly revealing title — "The Norton Simon Museum." Financially speaking, the collection still is controlled by a single man whose personal connoisseurship undoubtedly shaped the collection, as Frank Herrmann observes in his introduction, but for practical purposes it functions as a museum — complete with

curatorial staff and board of trustees. To all intents and purposes, the collection of Old Masters formed by Norton Simon has been turned into a collective institution. And while this may be one of the most impressive experiments of this type, it is not the only one.

The other way in which private collections tend to dwindle is more radical — they get disbanded, or at least partly so.

The latest news in this line is that the treasures from black Africa and the South Seas gathered over the past 20 years by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan are to be sold June 27 at Sotheby's in London. In a brief preface to the auction catalog, the collector discreetly touched on his love for works with which he held "silent dialogues which words should not erode." This has a ring of truth instantly identifiable to fellow collectors.

Indeed, "collecting" is probably an inadequate word in this case. Prince Sadruddin's original involvement with primitive art stemmed from his interest in the Cubist and Surrealist schools. As mission after mission took him to Africa in his capacity as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, his Western-oriented curiosity gave way to an increasing fascination with "a myriad people so different in their complex social and cultural backgrounds." Symbolism, the significance imparted to objects within African secret societies, and a whole way of life that, he said on several occasions, impressed him for its infinite harmony, were the main motivations behind his search. He did not buy in Africa, except for tourist souvenirs. But back in New York and Paris, he would roam the better-known galleries, from which he acquired all his main pieces.

The fabulous funerary portrait of a young girl from the Fang people in Gabon, probably dating from the early 19th century, once graced the Buteau collection in Bordeaux. Old-timers remember catching a glimpse of it later at the Galerie Kamer in Paris. The Yoruba ivory figure from Nigeria, probably a 19th-century piece, comes from the Pinto collection, also in Paris. And one of the finest Fang masks in existence, from a secret society of the N'Gili district, found in 1917, was once the property of a French colonial civil servant, Monsieur Rogne. It made a lasting impression at the Munich exhibition "World Cultures and Modern Art" in 1972.

Despite the vast range of the collection, it is obvious that aesthetics were always the ultimate criterion, without the slightest attempt at a cross section of known types or specialization in a given area. "These are works of art," Prince Sadruddin insisted with a quasi-militant tone. "I would very much like them to go to people who are after art, not just specialists."

In order to find points of comparison, one has to look back to the George Ortiz collection of primitive art sold in June 1978, also at Sotheby's. Curiously, there is a striking aesthetic kinship between one of Mr. Ortiz's gems — a lower Niger bronze female figure that fetched the record price of £132,000 — and Prince Sadruddin's Nigerian ivory figure from the Pinto collection. The focus of the two collections otherwise is different: Mr. Ortiz laid greater emphasis on the South Seas.

Yet the differences in a way underline a fundamentally similar approach. Both collectors are men with an acutely developed perception acquired in artistic domains far removed from the African scene or the Southern Seas. Mr. Ortiz's original passion was for early Greek bronzes — he started collecting as a young man in Paris. He holds to this day one of the finest groups of geometric bronzes in private possession anywhere in the world. Prince Sadruddin developed a taste for the art of the Islamic East from his student days in Princeton — and he now owns one of the great collections of miniatures, calligraphy and manuscripts, mainly from Iran and Moghul India.

Both men went over to primitive art as a result of a deep curiosity for different art forms generated by cultures that were at the opposite end of the world spectrum — cultures without a written history, where chronology often is immaterial and for which documentation is generally nil. Both tackled their new areas by relying on their own instincts — occasionally using so-called "expert" advice, but essentially following their own counsel when it came to a decision.

One would have thought that such deeply committed collectors, both with vast resources, would never let their collections go. Yet Mr. Ortiz did, five years ago, partly, he said at the time, because of the burden laid on him by a tragic event — a kidnapper's demand for ransom. Now Prince Sadruddin also is selling his collection, partly, he confided to this writer, because he has set up an international research center in his 16th-century chateau outside Geneva and has moved to a "smaller" mansion on the same grounds. With the sale of his collection, more money will be available for his foundation.



A Bakongo ivory figure from Zaïre, 18th century.

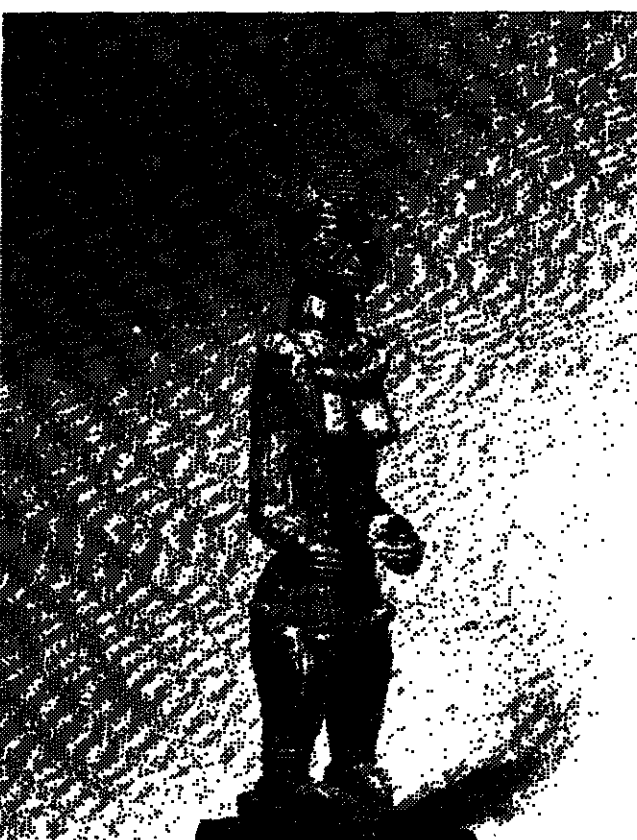
Any private collector deciding to part with his beloved possessions is driven by contingent reasons. In both cases, these reasons were strong, but not cogent. Although neither Prince Sadruddin nor Mr. Ortiz said so explicitly in the course of several exchanges at wide intervals, both men suddenly seemed to have felt the burden of being in charge of large, cumbersome and sometimes fragile works of art, which were highly visible and coveted by many. The financial value acquired by the pieces over the years turned the much-loved works of art into liabilities.

Fear of burglary, fire, changing hygrometric conditions or other threats to the preservation of works of art mean taking constant precautions. Houses become besieged strongholds, with sophisticated alarm systems, inner telephones, ever more refined devices for checking and regulating climatic conditions. As a result, the collector ceases to be a free man who discovers the inner beauty of art that only daily intercourse will fully reveal. He becomes the obsessive caretaker of his all-important objects.

Significantly, Mr. Ortiz has retained his tiny 2d- and early-1st-millennium bronzes and Prince Sadruddin his board of Islamic books and miniatures, so easily stored in bank vaults.

When Prince Sadruddin's primitive collection sells in June, there will be agents as well as private buyers. The former are likely to get the best items. And that will mean moving one step further toward the erosion of private art ownership, without which art is threatened with death under layers of dust in cemeteries called museums.

— SOUREN MELIKIAN



A Yoruba ivory figure from the Nigeria-Dahomey area.

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A Figure of the Karim people of northern Nigeria.



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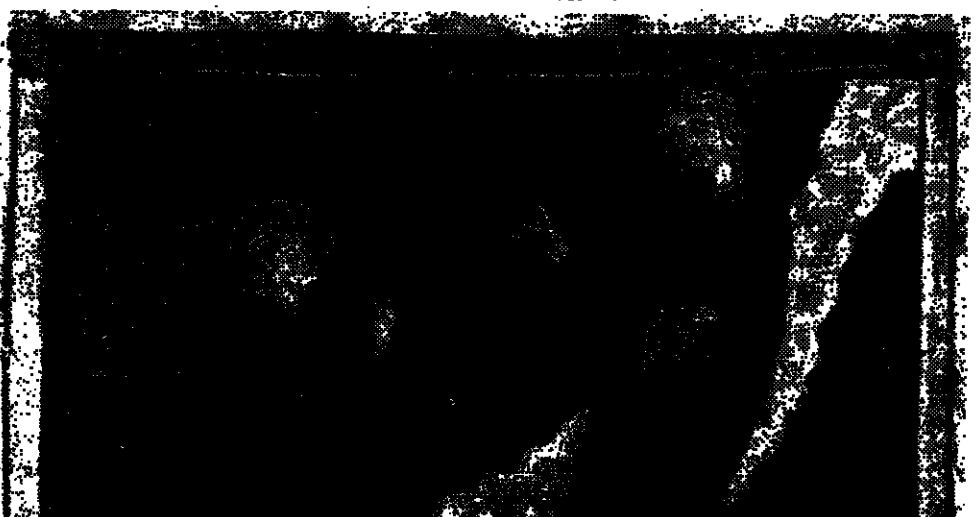


## ARTS AND ANTIQUES

## New York Market: Important, but Not the Center



Three of a series of 77 miniatures from a hitherto unknown English apocalypse. They were painted in York about 1270.



## Impressionists and Moderns: Prices Rise

(Continued From Page 78)

but not least, conforming with the image of the artist that is familiar to the general public. The system has little or no effect on works that do not meet these conditions. In the Havemeyer sale, the two most spectacular pastels by Degas, "Waiting" and "At the Café Concert," both intensely dramatic, each broke the previous world record for Degas, selling respectively for \$3.74 million and \$3.4 million. But a magnificent landscape in pastel on monotype, also by Degas, showing a lake in a mountainous setting, was sold for a mere \$66,000. Another pastel view of a cornfield went for \$93,500, little money if measured by the standard of "Waiting" and "At the Café Concert." The latter two Degas were a shade too small and too subdued to fall into the "typical museum-Degas."

In the same sale, a marvelous landscape by Paul Cézanne, a view of Aix-en-Provence around 1875 in a manner heralding his much later geometrical period, was sold for a mere \$66,000. Another pastel view of a cornfield went for \$93,500, little money if measured by the standard of "Waiting" and "At the Café Concert." The latter two Degas were a shade too small and too subdued to fall into the "typical museum-Degas."

While the two-tier system has been reinstated spectacularly in the Impressionist field, second- and

third-rate paintings have been selling with great ease over the last few weeks. In Christie's sale of May 17, a harbor view done by the Pointillist artist Paul Signac at Le Port-en-Bessin, unsurpassed in composition and detail in its brushwork, brought a surprising \$132,000. On May 18, at Sotheby's, in the section of the sale that followed the Havemeyer collection, only five works failed to reach their reserve price, an unusually low buy-in rate underlying the currently bullish market.

In fact, Impressionist and Modern Masters are doing better now than at any time in the last two years. The spectacular improvement over last season was noticed in the trade early in the winter. It is directly related to the upsurge of optimism in the U.S. business community. At the top, a high proportion of the works sold worldwide in this field always has gone to the United States, be it museums, foundations or high-powered collectors. In the lower end of the market, American buyers have played an equally active, if different, role in the last decade. Investors have come into the field and, when new to art, have shown themselves willing to buy inferior works because lower prices made them look like bargains. Private buyers have bought sporadically for love, the most legitimate of all reasons, without purporting to be collectors, which would be hardly thinkable in Europe.

For all these reasons, the impact of buyers in the United States, in

turn conditioned by the U.S. economy, has been stronger — and more immediate — in this field than in any other. If current economic trends persist, demand is likely to go on rising in this field, at least in the next year or so.

— SOUREN MELIKIAN

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Public viewings: June 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, 1983, from 9 a.m. to 12 (noon), and from 2 to 6 p.m. Evening: Monday, June 6, from 9 to 11 p.m.

## MAYER 1983

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INTERNATIONAL AUCTION RECORDS 1982.

These are conditioned by more frequent occurrences.

Indeed, the second factor that probably explains why the art auction center has remained in Europe is the difference in pace. There are considerably more auctions in Europe, spread throughout the year. There may not be a Degas masterpiece in every sale, but there nearly always will be one first-class drawing here, a fine watercolor there, and so on. If the arts of the past, other than Impressionist and early 20th-century painting, are taken into account, the observation applies to a far greater degree. There is seldom a sale in London or Paris that does not include a few desirable items. A collector interested in 18th-century silver from France or England, in furniture, in 19th-century drawings, to cite a few examples, has weekly opportunities at auctions and hundreds of immediate opportunities as he or she browses about the countless antique shops in London, Paris and elsewhere on the Continent.

Auction-going and buying art from galleries is habit-forming. As every collector knows only too well, he is the victim of his own self-engineered addiction, with the twin ability of art and culture. That sort of collecting can barely exist in the United States because the material is not at hand, or, if so, in limited quantities scattered far and wide. Even if a category is available in fair amounts, such as, for example, Chinese art or Art Deco, it does not allow would-be American collectors the kind of daily exposure that Parisians and Londoners may enjoy if they choose to.

When it comes to the decorative

arts of Europe — porcelain, bronzes, sculpture, furniture — and Old Master paintings, which, together, represent a big chunk of the art market, a third factor severely handicaps average Americans: the European past stands everywhere in Europe. As the Parisian walks about the streets of his city and looks up at 18th- or 19th-century facades, or walks into Gothic churches filled with 17th-century religious paintings, his eye is greeted daily by forms and designs that sharpen his vision. In addition, hundreds of thousands of European households are filled with objects — furniture, pots, silver, engravings — often not even thought of as "art" but which, nevertheless, leave their stamp on the attitudes and interests of those who live with them. Concerning the visual arts of the past, Europeans have over Americans the kind of advantage that a child born into a musical family has when it comes to appreciating and practicing music. He has had an early, unconscious training that works wonders on a gifted recipient.

For all these reasons, there are a great many art buyers with limited means in Europe who are indispensable to the complex social pyramid that makes up an art-market center. The concentration of the goods on one hand and connoisseurship on the other is, inevitably, much greater in Europe, even if, at the top, Americans are leading as individual collectors in many fields. Ronald Lauder, the son of Estée Lauder, is perhaps the most important collector of European arms and armor. If the suit of armor of King Henry II of France soared to a sale price of £1,925 mil-

lion, it was due to a bitter contest between Mr. Lauder and B.H. Trupin, bidding on the telephone from New York to a victorious finish. But this writer doubts if the auction center for European arms and armor will ever move to New York. It cannot just handle a royal armor every two or three years — it needs all the other items and the correlation center for European arms and armor.

(Continued on Page 105)

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1983 at 2 p.m. — ROOM 9

## EXCEPTIONAL FOLK ART OBJECTS FROM SCANDINAVIA

Public viewings: June 7, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, at 2 and 8:30 p.m. — ROOM 9

## DOLLS - CLOCKWORK-FIGURES

Public viewings: Saturday, June 18, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

English/French Catalog available upon request

M<sup>e</sup> Christian DELORME, Auctioneer

3 Rue de Valenciennes, 75006 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 245.57.63.

Wednesday, June 15, 1983 at 2 p.m. ROOM 4

## OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

## FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

mainly from the XVIIIth century

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Public viewings: Tuesday, June 14, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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MONDAY 6 & TUESDAY 7 JUNE 1983 at 2:15 p.m. ROOM 6

## OLD MASTER DRAWINGS

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Public viewings: Thursday, June 16, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.



## ARTS AND ANTIQUES

## Medieval and Renaissance Prices Soar

LONDON—There comes a time in the art market when certain categories reach such a degree of rarity that a two-tier market develops.

Good specimens go steadily up, by as much as 20 to 25 percent, every year. Outstanding pieces that are remarkable by virtue of their historical significance, their aesthetic accomplishment or, better still, on both accounts, multiply the most optimistic estimates four or fivefold. That process, which first affected Impressionist and Modern Master paintings, has now extended to medieval and Renaissance art.

The latest round of sales at Sotheby's has given spectacular evidence of the new course followed by works of art considered to be the top in these categories.

The first indication that things were moving in a new direction came just before the spring. A hoard of three 14th-century silver vessels, hitherto unrecorded, mysteriously surfaced in London in

a mixed sale of objets d'art. Little silver of that period has been preserved, making any such find sensational. The double cup—that is, a cup whose cover matches the bottom in reverse—and the ewer and flagon all show varying traces of corrosion, suggesting some chance excavation.

The catalog mentioned Germany or Switzerland as the probably geographical provenance, on the basis of previous finds—a comparable double cup was excavated at Speyer, West Germany and two are preserved in the Historisches Museum of Basel and the Schwetzer Museum of Zurich, respectively—all within the Germanic cultural sphere. The double cup offered in March has a central print or boss set with a coat of arms that eventually may yield a more precise clue. No one knew what prices such pieces would fetch, their imperfect condition having to be weighed against their rarity. But no professional expected the double cup to go up £132,000 (paid by the New York dealer Edward Lubin) or the flagon to be sold for £60,500.

The next spectacular leap for-

ward in medieval art occurred at Sotheby's sale April 25 of single leaves and miniatures from Western illuminated manuscripts. Until then, medieval leaves separate from their manuscripts had not been given much attention by institutions or the handful of major collectors in the United States and Europe. Miniatures cut out from manuscript pages had been virtually ignored.

This time, 36 such fragments and five full-page miniatures, all hastily cropped along the edges, offered a special case. Together, they are all that remains of an extraordinary English manuscript of the Apocalypse, executed in 1260-80, probably at York. Totally unrecorded until the sale, they had been mounted in an album in the late 18th century by a Basel collector, Daniel Burckhardt Wildt, whose descendants were selling it.

The 41 fragments also were sensational as an art historical discovery; English Gothic manuscripts are rarer than Continental ones, thanks to King Henry VIII's Reformation zeal.

At the sale, the combination of surprise, beauty, rarity and the new awareness that major medieval art is gone or about to go triggered a price explosion. The fragment illustrating "The Millennium Cast into the Sea" on the reverse and "Rejoicing in Heaven over the Defeat of the Whore of Babylon" on the verso fetched a phenomenal \$41,800—10 times the previous high price for a 13th-century miniature. Other fragments ranged from \$3,790 to \$33,450. Most sold within the £7,000 to £14,000 range, a stupendously high average.

It took the Hever Castle sale May 5 and May 6 to give the full measure of new status that has been acquired by medieval and Renaissance objets d'art. A suit of armor made by the Milanese armorer Giovanni Paolo Negri for Henry II of France shortly before he mounted the throne in 1547 was knocked down to B.E. Tupper of New York City for \$1,925,000. Never before had such a price been paid for a work of art other than paintings.

In November 1981, Ronald Lauder, the son of Estée Lauder, the cosmetics creator, had bought at Christie's an admirable English suit of armor made for Henry, Prince of Wales, by the great master of the Greenwich workshop, William Pickering, for \$418,000. If anything, the latter is the more important work. In the interval, then, the maximum figure for a rarity of that type has been multiplied fourfold.

There were other enormous prices, including \$330,000 for a Flemish three-quarters armor of the ear-

ly 17th century once owned by Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, and £187,000 pounds for a rare German tilt armor incompletely preserved. On May 6, objets d'art followed suit.

A French ivory casket, given an early 14th century date and described as the largest such piece outside public institutions, went up to \$418,000. Many other prices were proportionately high.

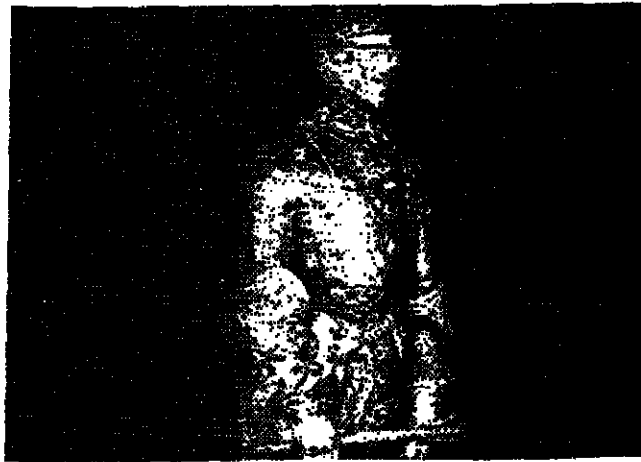
The Hever Castle sale was reminiscent of the Von Hirsch sale at Sotheby's in June 1978, when a champlevé enamel medallion datable to about 1150 zoomed to £1,520,000 and a shoulder ornament also in champlevé enamel was knocked down at £1,210,000. But there were two fundamental differences: First, the pieces fetched those prices partly because the West German government felt that Nazism was responsible for the loss of the collection—that Robert von Hirsch would not have left the country had it not been for Hitler's anti-Jewish delirium—and partly because it considered these two pieces and a few others as national heirlooms.

Second, the Von Hirsch collection was magnificent, while the Hever Castle sale offered one of the most extravagant mixtures of splendid pieces—in small numbers—and ghastly 19th-century fakes ever seen at auction. The fact that fakes and composite works made up from bits and pieces were included in the same catalog and, in most cases, were described for what they were—although in polished language—could have been enough to kill the sale.

If it did not this is because the public was made aware that the chances of "getting another one" were becoming slight in several cases. Things have come to such a pass that a suit of armor cataloged as being made up of Tuscan and Milanese elements nevertheless went for \$1,155,000. A composite helmet or "basinet" with a "pig face" visor, considered to be of 19th century date by the leading specialists, fetched £100,780—and at least one leading specialist said the helmet itself raised questions.

Such extravagance is highly revealing. It can happen only when the end of a period is being reached. The period in question began with the breaking up of the great princely armories and church treasuries of Europe, which started after the French Revolution. It is being brought to a conclusion, by millionaires who will leave the pieces to foundations, or by museums—another device of the French Revolution invented as a substitute for church treasuries and princely galleries.

—SOURIN MELIKIAN



A suit of armor from Hever Castle.

## Importance of New York

(Continued From Page 9S)

sponding buying public with a high degree of sophistication.

Two of the most important collectors of 18th-century furniture from France are American—Elizabeth Keck and Jane Wrightman—and yet, here again, it is unlikely that the center of the furniture market ever would be transferred to New York from Paris. Even though Didier Aaron, one of the leading dealers of the world, opened a second gallery in New York—now run by his son Hervé—many years ago and Maurice Segura, another top dealer in the field, did so three years ago, both have characteristically shifted emphasis to 18th-century masters. Michel Meyer, another important dealer in French furniture and a frequent partner in business with the other two, is thinking of opening a gallery in New York with other colleagues. All consider the United States essential to their field but none would argue that the center of their business is about to slip across the Atlantic.

Indeed, sophisticated American

collectors of French furniture do not come to European auctions or galleries only to get a commodity or a Dubouffet. They like to do so because there is Versailles and the Louvre and because the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Wallace Collection are 20 minutes away from Sotheby's or Christie's in London. They buy the object but want the cultural context just as much.

This is a non-transferable element, as is the wide basis of connoisseurship mentioned before or the more frequent pace of auctions in Europe. Where these ingredients are not essential to its makeup, as in contemporary art of vintage automobiles, the center of the market has moved to the United States, with its strongest base in New York. If this has not happened regarding the arts of the European and Asian past, despite the role played by Americans, it is largely because such a transfer is neither in the nature of things nor, it seems, actually desired by the American collectors themselves.

—SOURIN MELIKIAN

## Paris: Cautious Art Market

(Continued From Page 7S)

the next 10 years. How do we solve the problem of aesthetics in the home? This is something that has been totally neglected in France over the past 30 years. And we have been getting artists like Sonia Delaunay (who has been interested in the question all her life), or the Lamannes, or Alicia Penalba, to produce objects in this perspective.

"Galleries complain that the French are not buying, but they have done nothing to reach the public. The profession is archaic—the distribution system has not changed since the 19th century. They consider the work of art a confidential product and they have failed to organize themselves and to take steps to get exposure in the media," Mr. Landon said.

"So what are the artists doing? Quite a few of them are selling their own work without going through a gallery: Dubouffet does that; so does Georges Mathieu, and the Lamannes, although they have worked with us, sell most of their production directly. And the public? There are considerable expectations outside the cultural elite that don't find a response. The public is frustrated. We have done a study in depth which shows that."

"Of course, the French are slow to buy, but they will come around," Mr. Landon said. "If I may use a simile which may shock you, there was a time when the French did not wash, but they have learned to wash. They did not use

deodorants—now they do. Habits are changing everywhere in the world, and the French are not hopeless!"

Artcurial's attempt to educate the public is aimed at broad sectors, including business executives, who Mr. Landon said have "absolutely no artistic culture—their approach is childish and sentimental." One way of reaching into that field has been the production of jewelry by artists with big names such as de Chirico and Penalba. "Women know more about culture than men because they have more time, and a woman wearing a Chirico jewel is as good as a billboard," Mr. Landon said. "Nobody is more inclined to proselytizing than a woman who has bought a brooch or a beauty cream or a haute couture dress."

And results are appearing, he added. "Artcurial started when the economy was on the skids, and it is a tree that has taken roots. We are negotiating opening a branch in Amsterdam. We will be going to New York. The formula works not only because it is new, but because it fits the market structure, but we did not get into this to make money. Our real goal, from the very beginning, was to use the economic structure as a vehicle to carry a cultural content."

The figures provided by the gallery do seem to reflect the reversal of a trend. About 85 percent of the clientele is French, and 66 percent of the turnover is due to French buyers. Artcurial claims 120,000 to 150,000 visitors a year, and 125,000 people have bought one or more paintings or objects. On the other hand, significantly, all but one of the paintings Artcurial has sold so far this year were bought by foreigners.

"In 1983, we have already done as much business as we did in all of '82," said Robert Miller, whose statement is echoed widely. A highly respected uptown dealer, Mr. Miller handles the works of the

## Market Looking Up For N.Y. Galleries

By JoAnn Lewis

WASHINGTON—After a two-year shakeout that caused the failure of several galleries, and the retreat to private dealership of many more, the U.S. art market is looking up.

It also is looking different. For the first time since World War II, a truly international trend—variously called neo-Expressionism and New Image painting—has surfaced in New York, bringing a new optimism to the market and to artists as well. Clones are turning up in art schools everywhere.

Not since the 1960s have so many new collectors jostled their way to the top of waiting lists for the privilege of spending up to \$50,000 for new names such as Julian Schnabel, David Salle and Malcolm Morley from the United States; Sandro Chia, Enzo Cucchi and Francesco Clemente from Italy; and Georg Baselitz, Anselm Kiefer, A.R. Penck and others from West Germany.

"This has modified the whole climate of the New York market. They sell like hotcakes," said dealer Leo Castelli, 75, who discovered Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein and Frank Stella.

He also owns a big piece of the new action. Although Julian Schnabel and David Salle were introduced by the diminutive dynamo Mary Boone, Mr. Castelli joined forces with her two years ago in the marketing of these artists. He also shares the Italian painter Sandro Chia with Sperone Westwater Fischer, the gallery in that showed him first.

Some say Mr. Castelli is being used by Ms. Boone for his name and his clout with collectors. But he responds: "I liked those paintings very much, and Mary felt that my joining her in showing Schnabel and Salle would be very useful to her and to the artists. And since it was also very useful for me, we have a perfect team."

The success of the Boone-Castelli team and the extraordinary attention it has received from the press—more than 10 articles in major magazines—is the hottest topic in the U.S. art world and has driven some distinguished dealers to scorn what one called "the SoHo hype" [those who exaggerate] and their critic-cheerleaders.

Justifiably the most controversial of the new-wave artists is the New Yorker Julian Schnabel, 31, whose gigantic canvas "Notre Dame"—covered with paint, wax and broken crockery—caused a furor among collectors and dealers when it was auctioned at Sotheby's in New York City on May 20 for \$93,000. The seller was the New York City dealer Anna Nosen, who acquired it from the artist in 1979—for \$2,600. It was purchased by a Washington D.C. collector and private art consultant, Anita Kainer.

"I sold it at auction because too many people wanted it. I didn't want to hurt any feelings," said the Italian-born Ms. Nosen, who opened her gallery with proceeds from the sale of another Schnabel painting. "I want the money to expand my space and offer my artists better deals. Besides, I don't want to live in my house such a monument to the hype of Mary Boone. God bless her, she's taking all my artists."

"The Boone phenomenon" may be the most visible sign of new blood pumping through the heart of the U.S. art market, but it is not the only one.

"In 1983, we have already done as much business as we did in all of '82," said Robert Miller, whose statement is echoed widely. A highly respected uptown dealer, Mr. Miller handles the works of the

contemporary masters Georgia O'Keeffe, Louise Bourgeois, Lee Krasner and Alex Katz, as well as younger painters such as Louisa Chase and Jedd Garrett.

"We're a very personal gallery," he said, "and the fact that we've done well shows that there are people out there who think for themselves, instead of responding to media pizzazz." He numbered the Exxon Oil company among his gallery's important new clients.

Other corporate clients have helped sustain the market. Last year the American Medical Association installed \$1.25 million worth of contemporary U.S. art, including two major commissioned works by sculptor Louise Nevelson, in its new Washington headquarters.

"I think the whole industry is feeling better," said Max Protetch, a dealer on 57th Street in New York City, who dated the turnaround precisely from January. "I've never seen such a close correlation between the economy and the art market. But it's easy to explain. The money has always been there—the wealthy have fared very well under the Reagan administration. It was simply a matter of regaining confidence."

Mr. Protetch's market is new: drawings, furniture and decorative arts by leading post-modern architects such as Michael Graves and Robert Venturi, and commissioned works by leading site-sculptors such as Alice Aycock, Shah Armanian, Jackie Ferrara, Richard Fleischman and other imaginative artists who are blurring the boundaries between art, architecture and design. Their work may represent the most profound and important change to take place in recent American art.

In the traditional markets, 19th-century American paintings are strong whenever important works can be found. During the heart of the recession, Daniel Terra, President Ronald Reagan's ambassador-at-large for cultural affairs, shattered price records by privately purchasing for his museum in Evanston, Illinois, a painting by the inventor/painter Samuel F.B. Morse for \$3.25 million.

"It doesn't take a great painting to bring \$1 million in this market anymore," said Ted Cooper, president of the Washington Art Dealers' Association. "I see no end to it," given rarity and collectors such as Mr. Terra and Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, whose formidable American collection is scheduled to be shown at the Vatican museum in September.

In the recovering photography market, Harry Lunn, who will abandon his Washington gallery in July for a private dealership based in Paris—observes that "interest is centered on the finest objects, as opposed to the more accessible multiple editions," which lost steam when tax legislation forbade inclusion of such collectibles in tax-sheltered IRA and Keogh accounts.

The biggest surprise is that money seems to be everywhere, and dealers report new collectors in every field, from contemporary photography to decorative glass.

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

By PAUL LEWIS

### World Scale of Stock Market Rise May Add Extra Boost to Economy

PARIS — Last August, Mexico said it could not meet its debt payments and Wall Street promptly took off into the wild blue yonder. Nine months later, stock exchanges the world over are roaring heavenward, some chalking up their sharpest gains in a generation. Why are they booming? And how long will it last?

The boring answer to the first question is that the markets are anticipating economic recovery.

At the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based here, the belief is that this recovery will be weaker than its predecessors, partly because real interest rates remain historically high and industry seems reluctant to invest.

But industry may well be learning to live with these higher rates, says Paul Nield, chief economist at Phillips & Drew, the London stockbroker. Bond yields were too low in the 1960s and 1970s, he argues, often giving investors a negative real income. "Now investors are demanding a better return," he said, and industry pays it.

High real rates have not necessarily been the enemy of strong stock markets in the past. Wall Street turned in its best-ever performance between 1932 and 1937 when the Dow climbed to almost 400 from 41. But as Jakob van Druijn of the Delft Management School in the Netherlands notes, interest rates were as high in real terms during the Depression as today. While the nominal yield on government bonds typically averaged 3 to 4 percent, the real return was close to 6 or 7 percent because prices were falling by about 3 percent a year.

The worldwide scale of the market advance may add extra strength to the recovery. Since the start of this year, the Dow Jones industrial average is up 20 percent, the Paris Bourse index is up 23 percent and the Dutch and West German market indexes have risen 24 percent. Brussels is up 18 percent. Tokyo and Switzerland have done less well, with rises of only 7 and 9 percent, respectively. But the Swedish market has risen 70 percent, while Norwegian shares have jumped 92 percent.

#### Reducing the Cost of Capital

It is hard to prove that increased paper wealth encourages consumption and investment. But many economists suspect so. "It means more liquidity and more confidence," said Huns van Oostrop, chief economist at Robeco, the big Dutch mutual fund group. And a new study by the American Business Conference asserts that bull markets help industry invest more by reducing the cost of capital, thereby making it cheaper to build new factories than to take over existing ones.

Booming markets are already encouraging companies to raise more capital. The Stockholm Stock Exchange's chairman, Bent Grönquist, thinks that Swedish industry will raise 11 billion kronor (about \$1.3 billion) in new capital this year, against only 3 billion kronor in 1982. Paris and London also report substantially increased new issues this year.

Stock markets are also being helped by new government measures designed to encourage private investors to buy corporate stock. Special investor tax incentives sparked the Swedish and Norwegian booms, as well as the Belgian upturn. France's Socialists, also anxious to help companies grow, renewed investment incentives that they had promised to end. The Italians plan similar moves.

#### Role of U.S. Investors Abroad

Growing U.S. investor interest in foreign markets also helps to explain why markets are rising almost everywhere. "Without U.S. and British money, Stockholm would not be so high," Mr. Grönquist said. "Our clients expect a global strategy," a U.S. banker in London said. "Markets are becoming unified."

But must what goes up also come down? Adjusted for inflation, of course, Wall Street is still in the grips of a huge bear market. In real terms, the Dow peaked in 1929 and has been going downhill ever since. To get back to 1929 real levels would take the Dow to 1,000.

Students of the Kondratieff "business cycle" believe that the market is not yet ready to carry out such a lasting revaluation of corporate assets to compensate for past inflation. Donald Toff of Warren Cameron, a British investment advisory firm, says the long decline in real U.S. stock values reflects the fourth Kondratieff downswing, with markets typically moving ahead of the real economy.

But before the next big 20-year rise in stock values gets under way, the Dow needs to establish a "double bottom," as it did in 1942, when it dropped back to 1932 levels, signaling the approach of the 1945-67 stock market boom, according to Mr. Toff. So the present upswing will come crashing back, he says, adding: "The debt crisis and the microchip revolution are still unresolved." He believes that before long-term growth can resume, excessive past debts must be cleared away and new technologies fully tested.

Jan Motley, another Kondratieffian analyst with Dominion Securities in Toronto, also thinks that a double bottom will precede the next big market upswing. Again, he feels that new technologies must be perfected and debts accumulated during the inflationary years liquidated before the West will face sustained prosperity and markets move decisively onto the upswing.

The New York Times

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 27, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
American Express	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of America	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Montreal	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Paris	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Tokyo	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of London	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of New York	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Spain	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Sweden	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Switzerland	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
Bank of America	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Montreal	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Paris	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Tokyo	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of London	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of New York	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Spain	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Sweden	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Bank of Switzerland	2.01	1.47	12.45	37.4	6.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37

## INTEREST RATES

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
1M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
3M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
6M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1Y	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
1M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
3M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
6M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1Y	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
1M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
3M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
6M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1Y	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
1M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
3M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
6M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1Y	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
1M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
3M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
6M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1Y	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5

	\$	£	DM	FF	Sc	Y	Sw	S	DK
1M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
3M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
6M	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1Y	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5

## Leading Regional Brokers in 1982

All data as of Dec. 31, 1982 unless otherwise noted

	Headquarters	Total Capital (\$ millions)	No. of Employees	No. of Offices
Stephens Inc.	Little Rock, Ark.	\$210.0	150	1
Prescott, Ball & Turben	Cleveland	59.6	950	38
Stern Brothers & Co.	Kansas City, Mo.	55.7	85	4
Alex. Brown & Sons	Baltimore	54.0	873	20
The Ziegler Company	West Bend, Wis.	44.0	332	24
Rotan, Mosle Inc.	Houston	35.7	1,006	21
Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook	Boston	33.2	850	40
J. C. Bradford & Co.	Nashville	32.4	789	43
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood	Minneapolis	31.8	1,050	41
Dein Bosworth Inc.	Minneapolis	26.1	1,101	50

1. As of May 31, 1982. 2. A subsidiary of the Kemper Corporation. 3. As of Dec. 31, 1981. 4. Agreed to be acquired by Paine Webber.  
5. As of March 31, 1983. 6. 25 percent owned by the Hartford Insurance Group. 7. As of Sept. 24, 1982.  
8. Subsidiary of the Inter-Regional Financial Group. Sources: data supplied by the brokerages

The New York Times

## Regional U.S. Brokers on Defensive

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A few years ago, Advent Inc., a Hartford-based brokerage house, had to make a choice. The company, then privately owned, needed fresh capital. Its options were to accept a takeover by a well-capitalized financial organization, thus exchanging independence for security, or to try to raise the money by selling public shares.

Advent chose independence — going public in 1980 and gaining a listing on the New York Stock Exchange in 1982 — and today it remains independent. But it is a member of an endangered species as one of another of its fellow regional firms are being bought up by powerful outsiders.

In the last month, Paine Webber acquired the Houston-based Rotan Mosle, while the Hartford Insurance Group, a subsidiary of ITT Corp., acquired 25 percent of the Minneapolis-based Piper Jaffray.

And other such acquisitions include the purchase last year by Shearson/American Express of Robinson-Humphrey of Atlanta and Foster & Marshall of Seattle, among the largest brokers in the Southeast and Northwest, respectively.

Nonetheless, many regional companies are, like Advent, bucking the trend and continuing to thrive. The key to their success, executives of

the firms say, is that they concentrate strictly on meeting the individual needs of the investors in their geographic regions.

They also offer a wide array of financial products and services. With this formula they have been able to maintain a high level of profitability.

Harry W. Newhard, president of Newhard, Cook & Co. of St. Louis, said: "We are not a Merrill Lynch. We have our niche. We are a people organization, and our customers trust us."

Stanley R. Fallis, chief financial officer of Boettcher & Co., based in Denver, said: "We can do an underwriting in Twin Falls, Idaho, and other small towns. The economy of that underwriting wouldn't make sense for a megaback firm. As large firms get larger, it may be harder to tailor a product for your customers."

Moreover, executives of the regional firms say, the security offered by the larger organizations may be illusory. "The biggest risk in selling out is that the company that acquires you is going to tell you how to run your business — without knowing how to run a regional securities firm," said Richard D. McFarland, president of the Inter-Regional Financial Group.

The group, a Minneapolis-based firm that provides a range of financial services, owns two

brokers, Dein Bosworth and Rauscher Pierce Refines, a Dallas firm that it acquired in 1981.

And Donald E. Weston, chairman and chief executive officer of Grady & Co., a one-officer Cincinnati firm, believes that the decision to sell out and become an appendage of a big conglomerate could have disastrous consequences for the entrepreneurial type of person who has been successful at a regional firm. "You can't find the same opportunities in a big firm to specialize and be your own boss," he said.

Why have the regional firms suddenly begun to seem so attractive to the big national chains and conglomerates? Mainly, perhaps, because of bottom-line considerations.

On the whole, the regionals have done well in the current bull market. According to the Securities Industry Association, the entire industry earned 21.8 percent on equity after taxes last year, and regionals generated 19.5 percent. In 1981, regionals outperformed the rest of the industry, 20.1 percent to 18.9 percent. And in 1980, their superiority was even more pronounced, 28.9 percent to 25.7 percent.

But brokerage experts cite several other factors. "When a firm acquires a regional," said Pertin Long, an analyst for Lipper Analytical Distributors, a New York financial services

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

## Dollar Surges To New High Against Franc

Reuters

LONDON — The buoyant dollar passed another landmark against the French franc Friday, while the pound rose to its highest point this year on European currency exchanges.

In Paris, the dollar was fixed at 7.5325 francs, the first time that it has moved above 7.5 francs, after its previous record Thursday of 7.4750. Dealers said it was boosted by receding expectations of a cut in U.S. interest rates.

Both the dollar and pound were strong against the Deutsche mark. After opening in Frankfurt at a six-month high, above the psychological barrier of 2.50 marks, the dollar climbed steadily to 2.5093, from Thursday's close of 2.4925.

The pound, helped by a growing expectation that the Conservative Party of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be kept in power in elections June 9, opened above 4 DM, its highest level since last November.

The dollar's renewed strength, on the eve of the Williamsburg, Virginia, summit of the major industrialized democracies, could strengthen the hand of Europeans critical of U.S. policies.

President François Mitterrand of France has said that the dollar rate is undermining European economic recovery, and he is expected to renew a call for an international conference to stabilize world currency markets.

France, which pays for about 30 percent of its imports in dollars, has said that every 10-cent rise in the dollar adds 2 billion francs (\$267 million) to its annual trade deficit, which hit a record 93 billion francs last year.

Worries about tension in the

Middle East Friday contributed to the rise of the dollar and pound, dealers in Frankfurt said. Concern about reports of Turkish troops advancing into Iraq led to a flight of funds into the dollar as a safe haven and the pound as an oil currency.

Also helping the dollar was the belief that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would not move soon to reduce U.S. interest rates.

In Paris the British currency pushed through the 12-franc level to 12.0153, and in London it hit 4.0075 DM, its highest since December 14.

The pound has now recovered 11 percent from a low point reached in March. It has risen 10 percent against the dollar and 13 percent against the West German mark.

West German Exports Fall

The value of West German exports fell 15 percent in April from March as the revalued mark pushed up prices of West German goods abroad, official figures showed Friday. Reuters reported from Wiesbaden.

The value of exports fell more than 6 billion DM (\$2.4 billion), to 33.8 billion DM.

The drop was mainly the result of the mark's 3.5 percent revaluation within the European Monetary System in March, industry sources said.

The statistics office also reported that West Germany's current account surplus narrowed to a provisional 300 million DM in April from an upward revised 3.2 billion DM in March.

The trade account had a 2.68-billion-DM surplus in April after a 5.5-billion-DM surplus in March, it added.

## U.S. M-1 Rises \$2.1 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The U.S. money supply, as measured by M-1, rose \$2.1 billion in the week ended May 18, the Federal Reserve reported after the markets had closed Friday. The increase was greater than generally expected.

Early in the week, a survey showed most analysts expecting M-1, which measures cash in circulation and in checking accounts — to be unchanged to up \$125 million. But later, some analysts raised their predictions to an increase of about \$1 billion and others expected a rise of \$500 million to \$2.3 billion.

Maryland Cup was sharply higher at one point. The company said it was involved in merger talks.

Superior Oil was active. Dissident shareholders have won a battle to have the company study takeover offers.

"The market's small downturn Thursday, which resulted mostly from profit-taking, could be the prelude to a more significant correction," said Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp.

Mr. Gordon said that such a decline could persist during the next few weeks as investors cash in more of their recent gains and "send the Dow average down to about the 1,150 level."

## NYSE Prices Fall Amid Worries About Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground for the second consecutive session Friday amid uncertainty about the outlook for the money supply and interest rates.

Trading was moderate on the eve of the three-day Memorial Day weekend.

Rising rates in the credit markets Thursday helped put a damper on the stock market Friday, after a sharp rally during the week's first three trading days.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.35, to 1,216.14. It had shed 5.52 Thursday after pushing

close to its May 6 record high of 1,232.59.

Declines led advances by an 8-7 margin among the 1,924 issues traded.

Big Board turnover was 763 million shares, down from the 95 million traded Thursday.

Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said many investors took off early for the three-day Memorial Day holiday weekend. The stock market will be closed Monday.

Many remaining investors retreated to the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's report, after

the market closed, on the nation's money supply. The recent increases have raised fears that the Fed would tighten credit and interest rates would climb. Late Friday, the Fed announced a \$2.1-billion increase in the M-1 money supply.

Some traders might be waiting to see what happens this weekend as the Williamsburg economic summit meeting opens.

Investors generally don't believe that



## Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## People Express Lands in U.K., 'Overwhelmed' With Bookings

**LONDON (Combined Dispatches)** — People Express's first trans-Atlantic flight arrived here Friday morning, half an hour late and three-fourths empty, but an airline official said response to the \$149 one-way fare was "overwhelming" after the British Trade Department approved the flights a few hours before takeoff Thursday.

People Express's general manager, Stephen Schlachter, said the airline received 2,300 reservations Thursday night in Britain alone after the approval was announced. Because of uncertainty over the Trade Department decision, bookings were restricted for the first no-frills flight on a Boeing 747 leased from Braniff Airways.

There were 98 passengers in economy class and three in first class, which costs \$439 one-way. The \$149 economy fare is slightly more than half the next lowest trans-Atlantic fare of \$275 for standby. Airline officials said almost half of the 68,000 seats available round-trip to Europe through Sept. 13 had been sold.

**TOKYO (Reuters)** — Nissan, Japan's second-largest automaker, reported Friday its first sales decline in 28 years. It blamed the world recession and import restrictions in Western countries.

Nissan sales in the business year that ended in March dropped 0.3 percent, to 3.118 trillion yen (\$13.2 billion), from a year earlier. Exports fell 4.8 percent and domestic sales were off 1.7 percent.

But the company said it increased its net profits 11 percent, to 95 billion yen, by reducing money reserved for overseas investment losses and other areas.

## VW Reports First-Quarter Loss

**PARIS (Reuters)** — The government has imposed a settlement on France's two oil companies in a dispute over ownership of a chemical company, the Industry Ministry said Friday. The dispute was the major obstacle to the Socialist government's plans for returning the chemical sector to profitability.

But the decision, imposed by Industry Minister Laurent Fabius after talks between Elf-Aquitaine and Cie Française des Pétroles (TOTAL), broke down, it may be challenged by Elf, industry sources said.

In return for taking control of Ronselet, one of France's few profitable chemical companies, Elf would give TOTAL a percentage of its concession for the Frigg oil field in the North Sea. Elf has said repeatedly that it would not accept any loss of oil rights.

REYKJAVIK (Reuters) — Iceland devalued the krona by an average 14.6 percent against a basket of the currencies most important to its trade, the central bank said Friday. The devaluation is effectively immediately, it said.

Political analysts said the new government was expected to announce such measures soon to combat inflation of about 80 percent a year. The measures may include an attempt to modify Iceland's system of automatic indexing.

**LONDON (IHT)** — Associated British Foods is selling its South African unit and plans to shop for new overseas acquisitions.

The company said Friday that it had agreed to sell its 52-percent stake in Premier Group for the equivalent of about \$315 million to a group of five potential bidders comprising the Johannesburg-based Industrial Development and Commerce Corporation, the Anglo-American Corporation, the Anglo-Boer Bond and Liberty Life Association of Africa. Premier's interests include milling, baking, edible oil refining and pharmaceuticals.

Garry Weston, chairman of Associated, noted that the recent removal of South African exchange controls allowed the company to remove its investment without paying a premium. He said the company faced high financing costs if it continued its involvement with Premier. Associated "will consider acquiring companies in its traditional businesses of food manufacturing and retailing, and perhaps some involving higher technology," he said.

By H.J. Maidenberg  
*New York Times Service*

KANSAS CITY, Missouri) — The Kansas City Board of Trade is leasing out its market in options based on its Value Line futures contract. These options are the latest casualty of the rapid expansion stock-index futures and options since February 1962, when the Kansas City Board introduced the Value Line futures, the first such derivative.

The index markets are very volatile and proliferating at a fast rate, so one shouldn't be surprised others follow as well," said Richard Sendor, senior vice president of the E. J. Burnham Lambert and one of the leading architects of financial futures.

The same thing happened with real financial-futures markets, never knows how a new market will succeed until it fails.

In fact, another of the new index futures — futures based on a subset of financial stocks — was based on the New York Futures Exchange's index of 30 stocks trading in April. But despite the volume of trader interest, the futures-trading subsidiary of the New York Stock Exchange has not officially closed this market.

At the closing of the Kansas City Board's Value Line options market will become official when the last of the outstanding contracts expires or is exercised. An officer of the exchange said the latest figures, the close of trading Tuesday, showed only 39 options outstanding. At Bowling, an exchange official, said: "Since Monday, trading has been restricted to the liquidation of existing options. No new options will be listed. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has approved our delisting and hopefully will approve our request to trade a new version of our Value Line futures contract, which we filed last Monday."

The mini-version of the index will be a fifth of the size of the present one. It will be the same size as the CBOE 100 index introduced by the Chicago Board Options Exchange last March. The successful CBOE 100 has a far larger open interest, 177,000 contracts, than all the index futures and options outstanding on other exchanges.

Mr. Sendor cited two main factors for the failure of the Kansas City Board options.

One was that the underlying Value Line futures upon which the options were based remained the smallest of the three index-futures markets. The Kansas City exchange's only other market is in hard red winter wheat futures. Another is the Value Line options already traded trading, the exchange arranged with the Chicago Board of Trade, which did not have any index products, to trade their options there.

Secondly, Mr. Sendor said: "When they moved their options to the Chicago Board of Trade, they did not get the support from the more numerous floor traders there that they had expected. And floor traders are the people who are essential for creating a continuous and liquid market."

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# Reagan Aid Asked On Specialty Steel

*The Associated Press*

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. specialty steel industry is asking President Ronald Reagan to toughen an import restriction program proposed by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

"We honestly believe that the president can be persuaded," Adolph Lena, chairman of AL Tech Specialty Steel, told industry executives at the American Iron and Steel Institute convention Thursday.

"I think you all recognize the difficult battle we will have to convince the administration to undertake an import relief program greater than that recommended by the ITC," Mr. Lena said. "Nevertheless, that is what is required."

Specialty steel, which costs more than the earlier steel used in automobiles and buildings, is distinguished by hardness and resistance to rust, heat and abrasion. It is used in products such as tools, jet engines and satellites.

Imports of stainless steel, the largest specialty steel product, reached 252,500 tons in 1982. The U.S. industry shipped 894,000 tons that year, according to the institute.

In 1978, stainless steel imports were about 200,000 tons and the domestic industry shipped 1.2 million tons.

The ITC ruled March 24 that the U.S. specialty steel industry had been injured by imports of alloy steel and some stainless steel products. It recommended three years of quantitative restrictions.

"Unfortunately, the time period is too short and the import levels too high to effectively remedy the injury to the domestic industry," said Mr. Lena, speaking for the specialty industry. "We are therefore urging President Reagan to implement five years of relief."

A longer period of tougher restrictions would give the industry confidence to invest in capital spending programs and would force the reduction of excess world capacity, Mr. Lena said.

He said the ITC recommendations would restrict imports based on tonnage and percentage of market penetration. "Unfortunately, the minimum levels allowed would require near historic high levels of domestic demand before the U.S. industry would receive any benefit from the import relief program," he said.

The industry has spent two years and "hundreds of thousands of dollars" fighting for import restrictions, Mr. Lena told the industry executives. He said the president was expected to make a decision on the matter in six weeks.

He said he had written to the president on behalf of the specialty steel industry and pledged "an aggressive capital investment and research and development program" if import relief were granted.

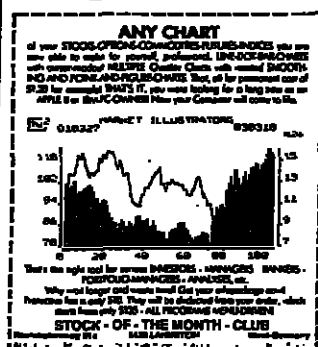
His industry has urged the industry to remain efficient and competitive. He will be able to continue to provide other U.S. industries not only the commodity-type specialty steels exported by foreign producers, but also the very advanced specialty steels required for high technology and defense applications," he said.

In 1981 the domestic specialty steel industry and the United Steelworkers of America filed a trade complaint with the federal government alleging that imported steel was illegally subsidized by foreign governments. Last November, Mr. Reagan called the allegations "well founded" and said "injury to the domestic industry is clear."

(Continued from Page 11)

firm, "it gets prestige, good salesmen, and expertise in investment banking in smaller companies."

was illegally subsidized by foreign governments. Last November, Mr. Reagan called the allegations "well founded" and said "injury to the domestic industry is clear."



<b>Gold Options</b> (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	Aug.	Nov.	Options for February on June 1st
480	13.00-16.00		
470	9.00-12.00	22.50-25.50	
460	5.50-7.50	16.00-19.00	
510	3.00-5.00	12.50-15.50	

Gold 457.50-459.00

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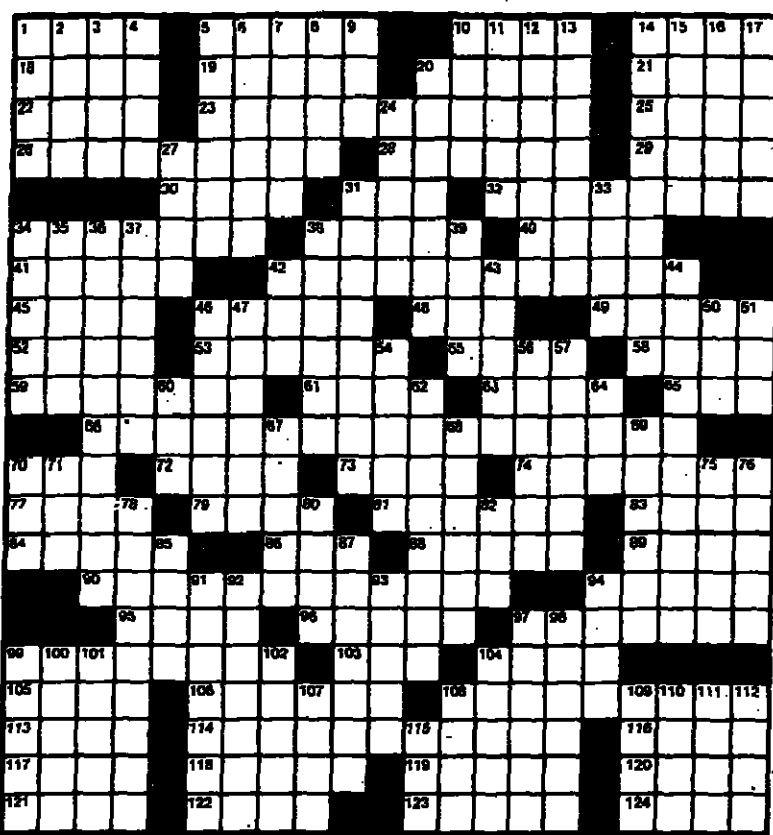
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Countdown By Sam Bellotto Jr.



**ACROSS**

1 Charon's crossing  
10 Basilica part  
14 Annie Oakley  
18 Famed race horse  
19 School for Ström  
20 Body: Comb. form  
21 Moroccan district  
22 Rockweed is one  
23 Metic or Yankee  
25 Stiff collar  
26 Schoolyard chums  
28 Successor to William II  
29 Party popper  
30 Needle for California  
31 Playwright James or Ronald  
32 Parts  
34 Perplexing situation  
38 Dostoyevsky's "Little Mother"  
40 Throaty notice colony  
42 Faith, hope, charity et al.

**DOWN**

13 "Dinner—" 1933 song  
14 By dubs and drabs  
15 "Flow gently, sweet—"  
16 Quick quaff  
17 Submergence  
20 Distorting  
24 It meets the Saboteur at Lyon  
27 Legal offenses  
31 Speculating device  
33 My, to Marjorie  
34 Fish: Comb. form  
35 Spar part  
36 Meekly creeping

**ACROSS**

46 Love-letter letters  
48 Beaked gannet  
49 Leaves port  
52 Abdomen:  
53 Pile (be snobbish)  
55 Limb's partner  
56 Year in Nero's reign  
58 One cause of absence  
61 Litterary treasures  
63 Run-of-the-mill  
65 Wine cask  
66 Welcome sound at a plant  
70  
72 Guthrie  
73 Martha of movies  
74 Mediterranean vessels  
77 Bumpkin  
79 Wall Street word  
81 Maid-servant, in Maidstone  
83 Mosquito's cousin  
84 Teacher  
86 Rio Treaty seq.

**DOWN**

37 A-test atoll  
38 Episodic  
39 Grandfatherly  
42 Dep.  
43 South Bend team, for short  
44 Semiquavers  
46 Also-rans  
47 Shoe part  
48 9th-century campus  
51 Break  
52 Commandment  
54 Bags for Picasso  
56 Circumventer  
57 Emerson works  
60 Walk in space, short  
62 Frolics

**DOWN**

1 Crisp cookie  
2 Motorist's duty  
3 Hindu asceticism  
4 Bony photo  
5 King-jack combination  
6 Vinegar  
7 Major—of radio fame  
8 Robert and Nellie  
9 River in England  
10 Where Pres. Carstairs  
11 Arabian peers  
12 Time-study unit

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**DOWN**

64 Baseball's Master Melvin  
67 Kind of guard  
68 Entwines  
69 Ambassador  
70 Chi  
71 Caught  
75 Nostrils  
76 Art Deco, e.g.  
78 Sarastormers' stunts

**DOWN**

80 Colleen  
82 Fin  
83 Junior's ex-ams  
87 Bureaucratic systems, for short  
91 "Post and Sedit"—The names—  
92 Childhood, in Chorbourn

**DOWN**

93 "Leave—"  
94 Chastity Trail town  
97 Actress  
98 Natives of  
99 Besom, e.g.  
100 Pupa  
101 Brownish yellow

**DOWN**

102 Fido's tormentors  
104 Andacht  
107 Illum. devices  
108 "—deal!"  
109 Wight or Man  
110 Styptic stuff  
111 Ban  
112 "Hungry bit"  
115 Flounder

## MUSIC IN THE NEW WORLD.

By Charles Hamm. 722 pp. \$25.  
Norton, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110.

## ALL AMERICAN MUSIC: Composition in the Late Twentieth Century.

By John Rockwell. 286 pp. \$15.95.  
Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

AFTER a few hours with Charles Hamm's voluminous and all-inclusive survey, the reader may want to set it down, shaking his head in wonderment at a book that classifies Elliott Carter and Bob Dylan with equal interest and respect. Those who are disturbed by such a mingling of genres will find no relief if they pick up John Rockwell's more tightly focused study, which begins with essays on Ernest Krenek, Milton Babbitt and (of course) Carter, but also brings its reader into the diverse worlds of Stephen Sondheim, Neil Young and the Talking Heads. The publication, only a few weeks apart, of two books that consider traditional borders with such insouciance should tell us that here is an idea whose time has come. Simply stated, the idea is

that music is music, whatever specialized labels we may pin on various specimens and whatever walls of snobism we may throw up to preserve one genre from contamination by another.

Such contamination is an integral part of the history of music in the United States—in fact, the most distinctive aspect of that history, the element that makes American music interesting to Europeans and others. The process was already far advanced in the 1840s when Louis Moreau Gottschalk began to enrich the classical piano (and, of course, himself) with styles and cadences that he had heard on the banjo in New Orleans. That music—essentially the music of black people—was a hybrid, mingling elements from several cultures and styles, a very fertile hybrid whose descendants include ragtime, jazz, spirituals, soul music and rock as well as a myriad of classical compositions.

Ultimately, whatever may be said about levels of complexity, the need for training in composers and performers, the diverse sociological roots and modes of presentation that distinguish classical from popular music, the main functional distinction is one of marketing. Both kinds of music—many kinds of music—coexist for any American who is musically aware to any significant degree, and their coexistence, their interaction, can be a source of mutual strength. "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" was one of the most significant song cycles

of the 1960s and was recognized as such by many classical composers.

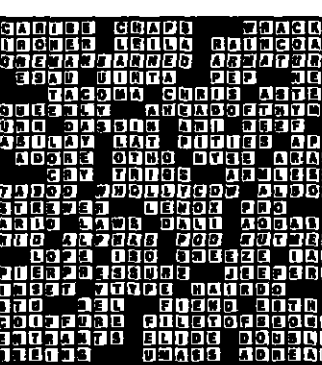
Rockwell has selected more than a score of representative figures who embody diverse contemporary tendencies in classical music, jazz, rock and various in-between genres that defy easy labeling. He writes about them expertly and with a high level of readability, even when the subject-matter becomes quite obscure. His book is essential reading for those who want to know what is happening right now in serious American music of all kinds.

Hamm is useful for those who want to know what has happened in American music from the arrival of the Indians up to the early 1970s. In a book of such enormous scope, he is able to make only the most perfunctory reference (or none at all) to artists who are given extended treatment by Rockwell, but that is not his primary purpose. His book is a cornucopia of information about the amazing variety of music that was brought here from elsewhere, imitated by Americans, and finally assimilated into the American tradition, undergoing changes in the process. The element of change is essential or the book would be twice its size.

Hamm is explicit on this point. "With the exception of music of the American Indian," he says, "I have dealt with music which has changed in style and form after being brought to the New World, music which has eventually taken on a different character in America, music which has been subjected to acculturation, or, if you will, 'contaminated' music." A simple list of the kinds of music excluded because they do not meet this dynamic formula fills nearly half a page. But what he does discuss is much more impressive—Puritan psalms and Appalachian folk songs, the music brought over by black slaves and its many descendants, the anthems of Billings and the shape-note hymns of the rural South, the origins of opera in colonial times, the sentimental ballads of the 19th century and the origins of Tin Pan Alley, ragtime and jazz, and, out of this rich background, the emergence of American classical music as a serious international phenomenon in the current century. A reader who assimilates "Music in the New World" will have a well-balanced and finely detailed idea of what has happened in American music—all American music, not merely the kinds we have labeled "classical."

Joseph McLellan is the music critic of The Washington Post. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	CH		HIGH	LOW	CH
Algeria	17	4	C	Bangkok	30	25	C
Amsterdam	10	8	C	Beijing	28	22	C
Antwerp	10	8	C	Hong Kong	28	22	C
Berlin	10	8	C	New Delhi	30	25	C
Bombay	28	23	C	Singapore	28	22	C
Buenos Aires	10	8	C	Taipei	28	22	C
Calcutta	28	23	C	Tokyo	28	22	C
Canton	28	23	C				
Chennai	28	23	C				
Colon	28	23	C				
Delhi	28	23	C				
Dhaka	28	23	C				
Disburg	28	23	C				
Frankfurt	10	8	C				
Geneva	10	8	C				
Hankow	28	23	C				
Hong Kong	28	23	C				
Kobe	28	23	C				
London	10	8	C				
Manila	28	23	C				
Medan	28	23	C				
Osaka	28	23	C				
Paris	10	8	C				
Perth	28	23	C				
Reykjavik	10	8	C				
Rome	10	8	C				
Stockholm	10	8	C				
Yokohama	28	23	C				
Zurich	10	8	C				

## Poll Sees Further Fall In French Production.

PARIS — French industrialists expect production to continue to fall until the end of August, the National Statistics Institute said Friday.

In a survey carried out earlier this month, it said 64 percent of France's chief executives now expect production to drop further, compared with 57 percent in April and 34 percent in December. They also expected inventories of finished goods to rise following government measures announced in March to halt the growth in consumption.

## Caracas to Ask IMF For \$2.8-Billion

CARACAS — Venezuela will seek a \$2.8-billion loan from the International Monetary Fund to help restructure its foreign debt, Finance Minister Arturo Sosa has announced. Venezuela's external debt is estimated at \$27 billion to \$35 billion.

The minister told a congressional hearing late Thursday that the proposed loan involves \$1.4 billion that the country can obtain based on its reserves in the fund and an additional \$1.4 billion from the IMF's compensatory facility.

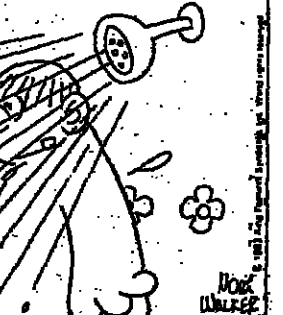
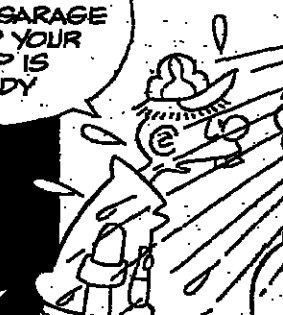
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

Toronto				Montreal			
	High	Low	Ch		High	Low	Ch
Alcan	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Alcan	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Bell	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Bell	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Bank of Montreal	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Bank of Montreal	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Canadian Pacific	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Canadian Pacific	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Imperial Oil	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Imperial Oil	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Inco	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Inco	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Noranda	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Noranda	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Papier	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Papier	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Placer Dome	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Placer Dome	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Shawmut	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Shawmut	28.50	28.00	+0.50
St. Lawrence	28.50	28.00	+0.50	St. Lawrence	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Toronto-Dominion	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Toronto-Dominion	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Union Pacific	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Union Pacific	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Westbank	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Westbank	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Windsor	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Windsor	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Xerox	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Xerox	28.50	28.00	+0.50
Yukon	28.50	28.00	+0.50	Yukon	28.50	28.00	+0.50



## SPORTS

## 76ers Rout Lakers for 2-0 Lead

### 3d-String Center Ignites Rally in Final Quarter

By Sam Goldhaber  
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — When the Philadelphia 76ers' dressing room doors were opened Tuesday night after their 103-93 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers at the Spectrum, Earl Cureton sat where Moses Malone usually sits. And the 76ers' third-string center was answering the questions usually reserved for Malone.

Cureton, who averaged only 13.4 minutes a game during the regular season and had played only a total of 5 minutes in the 10 previous playoff games, was the unlikely hero who gave the 76ers a 2-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game championship series against the Lakers.

The third and fourth games of the series will be played Sunday and Tuesday at the Forum in Inglewood, California.

The most important moment in Cureton's three-season career came Tuesday night.

With 7 minutes 58 seconds to play and the 76ers ahead, 83-79, Malone, the 76ers' leading scorer and rebounder, had picked up his fifth personal foul.

With Clemon Johnson, Malone's normal replacement, sidelined with a urinary-tract infection, the 76ers' coach, Billy Cunningham, was forced to send Cureton against Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who is 5 inches (12.7 cm) taller and the second leading scorer in the history of

the National Basketball Association.

While Malone, who had scored 19 of his 24 points, sat on the bench watching, the 76ers rallied around Cureton and began to break the game open. In the 5:34 minutes that Malone spent on the bench, Cureton grabbed 3 rebounds, scored 2 points — a skyhook over Abdul-Jabbar with 4:26 left that made it 91-85 — and stole the ball twice as the Lakers forced the ball inside to Abdul-Jabbar.

When Malone returned with 2:24 left, the 76ers had built a 95-87 advantage. Malone then added five free throws as the Lakers fell into disarray, committing turnovers and missing desperation three-point attempts.

"Cureton did a heck of a job out there," said Tom Heinsohn, the former Boston Celtic star and coach and now a radio broadcaster. "What he tried to do was push Kareem a few steps out of his shooting range. They had him guessing when and where they would double team him up."

The Lakers scored only 18 points in the final quarter and 6 of those came on two 3-pointers by Bob McAdoo in the closing minutes.

The Lakers, who were ahead for most of the first half and held a 55-51 lead at the intermission, scored only 38 points in the second half.

The Lakers' starting backcourt of Earvin (Magic) Johnson and Norm Nixon finished with only 20 points, with Nixon being held to 8.

The Lakers shot 8 for 20 in the final quarter. They were also outbounded, 15-9, and committed 8 turnovers.

"In the first half," Cunningham said, "the Lakers were able to pick up a lot of easy baskets on offensive rebounds and loose balls. In the second half things turned around, and we were able to do those things. We were also able to get our fast break going, and we played great team defense."

Manrice Cheeks, who recovered from a poor first game and had 19 points and 8 assists, admitted that there was a great deal of concern on the 76ers' bench when Malone got his fifth foul.

"It was a tough position for us to be in," Cheeks said. "There was a lot of time left, and Earl hadn't played much. But with his aggressive style, he gave us all a lot of confidence out there."

"Pat Riley, the Lakers' coach, made several defensive adjustments before the game, including assigning Kurt Rambis to guard Malone and matching Abdul-Jabbar with Mike Levenson. The adjustment was made primarily to help the 36-year-old Abdul-Jabbar.

Riley thought his center would be able to conserve his energy better against Levenson, who is not a scoring threat. Then Abdul-Jabbar would be able to rebound better and stay out of foul trouble.

"You have to understand why we're losing," said Abdul-Jabbar, who had 25 points, but only 4 rebounds. "I don't think we're giving it the best effort."

Riley agreed. "We're going home to regroup," said Riley, who was upset about the way his team folded in the second half. "I guarantee you they won't take the field from us like they did in winning tonight."

Bob Ojeda and Bob Stanley combined on a four-bitter with Stanley (4-2) giving up two hits over 5 1/2 innings.

The Red Sox took a 1-0 lead in the first on Evans' seventh homer of the year. The home run snapped Stieb's string of 80% innings without yielding a homer.

Yastrzemski increased Boston's lead to 3-0 in the second on a RBI single in the third. Floyd Bannister's record fell to 2-6.

In the National League, at Houston, rookie Dave Von Ohlen pitched 5 1/2 innings of relief and George Hendrick drove in three runs with a double to lead St. Louis to a 5-3 victory over the Astros.

Von Ohlen (1-0) allowed one earned run, three hits, no walks and struck out three. Before the game, the 24-year-old left-hander had pitched only three innings in four appearances. Von Ohlen was declared a free agent last winter after spending seven seasons in the minor leagues.

Cubs 5, Braves 1  
In Atlanta, Paul Moskau and Bill Campbell scattered 11 hits and

hit pitching of Steve Renko and Mike Armstrong with a three-run homer in the third to give the Royals an 8-2 victory over Baltimore, sending the Orioles to the seventh straight loss. Renko improved his record to 4-3. Mike Boddicker (1-2) took the loss.

Rangers 3, White Sox 1  
In Chicago, Rick Honeycutt (6-3) gave up just two hits over eight

innings to help Texas snap a four-game losing streak with a 3-1 victory over the White Sox. Larry Parrish had three hits, including an RBI single in the third. Floyd Bannister's record fell to 2-6.

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Fitch Quits as Coach of Celtics

BOSTON (AP) — Bill Fitch, the coach of the Boston Celtics, announced Friday that he was resigning after four years as coach of the National Basketball Association team.

Fitch's surprise announcement at a news conference at Boston Garden came just three days after Harry Mangurian said he was selling the club because of difficulties with its landlords at the Garden. Fitch, who said he had no immediate plans, said Mangurian's announcement was the "back breaker" that convinced him to step down with three years left on his contract. He said he would not have resigned had Mangurian decided to keep the team.

Jan Volk, the Celtics' assistant general manager, said at the news conference that the team would not be hasty in choosing a new coach.

### U.S. Captures Golf's Walker Cup

HOYLAK, England (AP) — The United States won the Walker Cup golf competition for the 26th time Thursday, defeating a Britain-Ireland team 13 1/2-10 1/2 at the Royal Liverpool Club.

The U.S. team were leading 6 1/2-5 1/2 following Wednesday's play, but the Britain-Ireland team won Thursday's morning play 2 1/2-1 1/2, tying the score 8-8. Then the U.S. team won five of the six singles matches in the afternoon to capture the competition.

Andrew Oldcorn, the English amateur champion, became the first British and Irish Walker Cup player to record a maximum four points in the tournament. The only other player to achieve the feat was Bill Campbell, the current USGA president, in 1967.

### Crenshaw, Wadkins Lead Golf

DUBLIN, Ohio (UPI) — Ben Crenshaw and Lanny Wadkins, both already winners this year on the PGA tour, carved out 5-under-par 67s Thursday to share the lead after the first round of the \$400,000 Memorial Tournament.

Crenshaw and Wadkins held a two-stroke lead over Jim Neiford and Andy Bean. Three shots back at 2-under-par 70 were Payne Stewart, Gary Koch, Peter Jacobson, Gary Hallberg and Tom Weiskopf. Jack Nicklaus, who designed and owns the Municipal layout, where the tournament is being played, struggled to a 76.

### Manchester United Wins FA Cup

WEMBLEY, England (AP) — Manchester United built up a three-goal halftime lead and went on to defeat Brighton, 4-0, in the English F.A. Cup final replay at Wembley Stadium Thursday night. The two teams had tied 2-2 last Saturday.

Bryan Robson, captain of the English national team, scored twice in the first half, and Norman Whiteside scored on a header. Arnold Mullen scored United's fourth goal on a penalty kick 17 minutes into the second half after Robson had been fouled by Gary Stevens.

### For the Record

NORTH RANDALD, Ohio (AP) — Instead of running in the Belmont Stakes on June 11, Desert Wine, who finished second in both the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, will race the following weekend in the \$150,000 Ohio Derby, according to officials of Thistedown race track, the race site.

BLACKSBURG, Virginia (AP) — Virginia Tech has been placed on one-year football probation without sanctions because of recruiting violations, the NCAA has announced. The probation does not affect the school's eligibility for postseason competition or television appearances, the NCAA said, but eight Virginia Tech football players will be ineligible for bowl games following the upcoming season. The NCAA declined to identify the eight.

### Transition

BASEBALL  
CLEVELAND — John Elia, pitcher, to Cleveland of the International League and Cleveland Bud Anderson, pitcher, from Cleveland.

OAKLAND — Placido Carr, Los Angeles, left-hander, on the 15-day disabled list. Cleveland Mike Mauer, catcher, recalled Luis Castillo, pitcher, from Albany of the Eastern League.

CINCINNATI — Placido Carr, Los Angeles, left-hander, on the 15-day disabled list. Cleveland Mike Mauer, catcher, recalled Luis Castillo, pitcher, from Albany of the Eastern League.

PITTSBURGH — Earl Jim Wynn, pitcher, to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League and recalled Cecil Gentry, pitcher, from Hawaii.

BASEBALL  
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE  
SAN FRANCISCO — Quarterback Steve Young, second-year, to the San Francisco 49ers.

ATLANTA — Quarterback Steve Young, second-year, to the San Francisco 49ers.

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Julius Erving of Philadelphia sends a feathery pass just out of the reach of Earvin (Magic) Johnson of Los Angeles.

## Connors, Evert Easily Advance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Jimmy Connors took another stride towards the only grand slam title to have eluded him with a comfortable third-round victory Friday over Chilean Hans Gildemeister at the French Open Tennis Championships.

Connors was followed on center court by Chris Evert Lloyd, who is chasing her fifth single title here. Evert defeated Evonne Goolagong Cawley, 6-2, 6-2, in only 77 minutes.

Another women's seed was eliminated as Kathy Horvath defeated No. 15 Claudia Kohde, 6-4, 7-5. That left only seven of the original 16 women's seeds in the tournament.

Meanwhile, Ivan Lendl, the No. 3 men's seed who is scheduled to meet Connors in the semifinals, defeated Mario Martinez, 6-0, 6-2, 3-6, 6-0. Lendl's fourth-round opponent is 12th-seeded Brian Gottfried, who came from behind to beat Magnus Tideman, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-0.

Connors, who made his first bid for the unofficial world clay championship crown 10 years ago, took 2 hours 15 minutes for his 6-3, 6-1, 5-7, 6-1 victory over Gildemeister and a place in the last 16.

Connors, the top seed, started off like a man in a hurry before losing his way in the third set, he admitted later. "I lost my concentration."

But he came back to race through the fourth set in only 20 minutes with some dazzling play on the red clay of the Roland Garros stadium.

Connors said that he was now coping better with the slow surface here. "I am playing much better here," he said. "I am not trying to go close to the lines. I am happy to keep the ball in play. I don't mind hitting 15 to 20 balls before winning a point."

Larry Bova scored three runs to pace Chicago to a 5-1 victory over the Braves. Moskau (3-2) struck out five and walked one in allowing nine hits over seven innings. Campbell went the final two innings, allowing one hit. Phil Niekro (1-4) took the loss.

Pirates 6, Reds 4  
In Cincinnati, Mike Easler hit a homer and knocked in three runs and rookie right-hander Lee Tunnell combined with Manny Ramirez and Kent Tekulve to pitch Pittsburgh to a 6-4 triumph over the Reds. Tunnell (1-1) pitched 5 1/2 innings before being knocked out during a three-run Cincinnati sixth inning.

Giants 5, Dodgers 3  
In Los Angeles, Jeff Leonard's two home runs offset a pair by Rick Monday and lead San Francisco past the Dodgers, 5-3. The decision gave San Francisco a 9-4 record on its current 16-game road trip and snapped the Dodgers' four-game winning streak.

Major league Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

West

American League

East

West

International CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESORTS & GUIDES

REGENCY - USA

WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL

NEW YORK CITY

Caprice

ESORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

LONDON

BELGRAVIA

ESORTS & GUIDES

REGENCY - USA

WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL

NEW YORK CITY

Caprice

ESORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

## Rookie From Italy Takes On Indy

### Fabi, on Pole Position, Confronts 500's Traditions

By Rich Roberts  
Los Angeles Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — In the jargon of mid-America, Teo Fabi did not just arrive in town on a load of hay.

It only seemed that Italian popped up last weekend to steal one of American sport's immortal distinctions — the pole position in the Indianapolis 500 — from under the noses of five past winners and other venerable campaigners whose names tumble off the tongue like the Fourth of July.

When Fabi upstaged them all with record speeds of 208.049 miles per hour (333 kmph) for one lap and 207.395 for the four sprints around the 2 1/2-mile track, he destroyed two Indianapolis adages: (a) rookies do not do that, and (b) neither do foreigners.

He is only the second rookie in 67 years to win the pole, besides Walt Faulkner in 1950 (not counting inaugural champion Ray Harroun in 1911). He is the first pole sitter since before World War I for whom English was a second language, although he is getting a lot of practice in English this week.

"I'm not used to this kind of attention," Fabi said in his garage, trying to squeeze an interview in among engine tests, the pit stop

contest, a ham sandwich and a TV-taping session. "It's nice, but it's tiresome."

He has been handling it all with an air of patient indulgence; he does not presume to be as important as he has suddenly become.

But the fact is that he may be due. Fabi, from Milan, has served his apprenticeship well, progressing year by year in Europe and in the Can-Am series.

Fabi hit a stone wall with a poor Formula One ride with Tolman in last year, failing to qualify five times and managing only one point the entire season. But Barry Green, team manager for the Forsythe Skool Bandit team, had followed his career and thought he would be a good teammate for Johnny Rutherford on the American CART circuit this year.

The Forsythes bought two new March-Cosworths — then Rutherford backed out of what Forsythe called "a handshake deal" to drive instead for the Patrick team. That made Fabi number one.

Fabi, a former downhill ski racer and mechanical engineering student at the University of Milan, first saw the Speedway when he arrived for testing in March, and his first impressions were not favorable.

"I wasn't used to the speeds," he said. "In Formula One we go up to 200 mph but just on the straight, not in the corners."

Fabi had to become accustomed to keeping his right foot on the gas and off the brake all the way

around the 2 1/2 miles. He learned fast. Still, few old hands around the speedway are convinced he will stay out from long. England's Graham Hill in 1966 was at once the last rookie and foreign entry to win the race. Tradition dies hard at the Brickyard.

"It's OK," Fabi said, shrugging. "I'm a rookie, but even if I'm a rookie, I want to win this race."

He has been watched closely. Forsythe said, "All month I've had USAC officials telling me he is by far the smoothest driver on the track."

Despite his credentials in other forms of racing, much of Indy's style is new to him.

Indianapolis is notorious for mangled starts, and Fabi raised an interviewer's eyebrows when he replied to a question about his plan for leading an orderly getaway. "I have no idea what the right speed to go is," he said.

Most of his advice has come from Rutherford. "We talked about the race, about yellow lights, pit stops, how to start the race," Fabi said. "He was very helpful."

Perhaps Rutherford's most important advice, Fabi said, was that "it's better to take the race easy at the beginning."

Still, nobody seemed to be concerned about this rookie lousing things up.

Tom Sneva, who will line up directly behind Fabi when Indy starts on Sunday, said, "He seems to be able to use his head, and he's concerned about things which is a good indication. The guys who think they have all the answers already are the ones that get themselves in trouble. I'm not worried about it."

Neither is Fabi. "The start is not important because it's so long a race."

WESLEY CHAPEL, Florida — The National Football League's owners decided at the two-day meeting that ended Thursday to return to a squad limit of 45 players next season, a decision that effectively eliminates 112 jobs.

The owners also heard reports on the league's relations with colleges and on the continued opening of NFL training camps to coaching staffs of black colleges at the meeting, which was dominated by the growing competition from the United States Football League.

The owners named a new six-member Management Council executive committee to set policy and strategy for the negotiations with the union on a new collective bargaining agreement in 1987, and Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, established a committee to study a possible conflict of interest involving Edward DeBartolo Jr., who owns the San Francisco 49ers, and his father, who owns the U.S.F.L. expansion franchise for Pittsburgh in 1984.

The teams voted 17-11 in favor of each squad's having 49 active players, the number on each roster for all but the first 2 games last season. But a three-quarters majority — or 21 teams — would have been necessary to keep the squad size at the higher level.

Ed Garvey, the executive director of the NFL Players Association, expressed disappointment at the owners' decision. "It's foolish

to reduce the squad size, because of the injury factor," he said through an aide in his Washington office. "It demonstrates a callous disregard of the welfare of the players."

Nevertheless, the collective bargaining agreement signed last winter provides that teams may carry as few as 45 players.

Rozelle described the vote as "the 'haves' against the 'have-nots.'"

In football parlance, the "haves" are teams with generally winning records, which favor the larger roster size. The "have-nots" are the less successful teams, which think that a reject from a better team can help them.

The vote also reflected financial conservatism on the part of some teams. One owner, Ralph Wilson of the Buffalo Bills, left the meeting joyous and, in a remark directed at those teams in favor of the higher limit, said: "We can't afford 45 players; now they want to go to



